BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON
DIRECT,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
MARY ANNE,
OF 620 TONS,
Capt. T. McDonnell,

WILL be Despatched about the middle of July. A few cabins still remain. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 28th *June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 6th Instant,

BEST Durham Mustard, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, French Olives and Capers.

A Case of fine Holland Tape and Bobbin, just imported.

White Queen's Ware, consisting of Dishes of sizes, Baking Dishes, Curry Ditto, Table and Soup Plates, Dessert and Water Ditto, &c.

Plated Hot-water Plates, Epergne, Cut Glass Butter and Sugar Pots, and Decanters.

Gold Seals, Keys, Earrings, Brooches, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 1st *July* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
SHIGRAMPOE,
FINISHED IN THE BEST STYLE,
PRICE RUPEES 2,100.

Meadows Street, 1st *July* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

TRANSACTIONS of the Bombay Literary Society 3 vols., Colston's Travels in Italy, Gilchrist's Dictionary, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Wilkin's Sanscrit Grammar.

Meadows Street, 1st *July* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,

NOYEAU of the First Quality, per Dozen,	Rs.	30
Ditto Second Ditto	,,	24
Curaseau,	,,	24
Barsac,	,,	16
Bucellas,	,,	15
Walker and McCleary's English Claret	,,	25

Meadows Street, 1st *July* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Sets of fresh Spanish Guitar Strings.

Each Set consisting of
1st Strings 2 Bundles,
2d Ditto 1 Ditto
3d 15 Rings
4th 6 Wire Rings.
5th 4 Ditto
6th 2 Ditto.

Meadows Street, 1st *July* 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

IRON Chests and Book Cases each 18, 24, 27, 30, 32, and 36, Inches.

Scale Beams ditto 4, 4½, and 5 feet, with Chains, boards, and Iron Weights complete.

Bombay, 1st *July* 1826.

HARNESS &c.
FOR SALE.

A Set of very superior and highly finished Chariot Harness, neatly ornamented with brass furniture. A ditto ditto Stanhope do. both by well known house of Simson. A few Chamois Skins to clean and do. Spare Stanhope Reins &c. &c. at CURSETJEE BURGORJEE'S next door to Messrs. Bhicajee Merjee and Co.

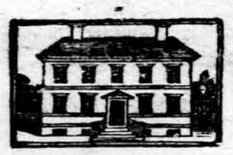
Bombay, 1st *July* 1826.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and CO. have a few TICKETS of the Second Calcutta LOTTERY of 1826, for Sale.

Bombay, 30th *June* 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,



THAT BAZONJEE TAMOOLJEE having bargained with MARWADY OOMRA VUKHTAH, to Purchase a HOUSE, with its GROUND, in the Oart called Dhussory, at Pallow Street, without the Fort Walls, any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to PANDOORUNG DALVIE, at the Courier Office, within 14 days from this day, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 29th June 1826.

ખબર • ફીર્યાથી • આપીએચજે

બેજનજી • તેમુલજીએ • ઘેહર • એક • જમીન શાહે • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટુ • મારવાડી • ઉમરા વખતા • શાહે • ફીધુછે—એ • ઘેહર • શ્રી • બાહારફોટ • પાલવાનાં • મોફોલામાં (ઢરીરી) વાડીમાંછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • અઠાર લોફોનો • દાવો • અઠાર • લેકેણ • અઠાર • ફોજ નો • ફરએક • રીતનો • લાગ • પોચતો • ફોએતો તે • ઘણીઓએ • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદ તમાં • આવીને • પાંડુરંગ • દલવીને • શ્રી • ફોરી એર • ફારીશમાં • જાહેર • ફરે—તેઆરપછી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ફણુલ • ફરશે • નફી *

તા • ૨૮ મી • જુન ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Mess of the late 1st Batt. 7th Regt continued in the 13th Regt. N. I. are desired to forward them to the President of the Mess Committee on or before the 15th July next;—and all persons indebted to that Mess are requested to settle their accounts before the 30th September 1826,—on which date the present Mess will be

[redacted]ND,
mmittee.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having Claims against the Estate of the late Captain HILL, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, are to make the same known to me on or before the 1st of August next, after which no Claims can be received, as a distribution of the Estate will then be made to the Creditors. All persons indebted to the Estate, are to make payment of the same to me, without loss of time.

CHARLES H. MAINWARING,
Captain 47th Regiment, in Charge of the Effects, Acting Administrator.

FORT WILLIAM
CALCUTTA,
May 16th 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT as Acting Major of H. M. 47th Regiment, I have, in obedience to the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, Commanding the Regiment, and in conformity to an Act of Parliament passed on the 22d of June 1825, entitled, "An "Act to amend two Acts of the Fifty-eighth "year of His late Majesty, for regulating "the Payment of Regimental Debts, and "Distribution of the Effects of Officers "and Soldiers dying in service, and the "receipt of sums due to Soldiers; and of "the Fourth year of His present Majesty "for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of "Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the "East India Company," taken charge of the Effects of the late ROBERT MITTON Esq. Pay Master to the 47th Regt. and direct that all persons having claims on the Estate will make the same known to me, without loss of time, in order that they may be paid off. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their respective Debts to MESSRS. ALLPORT, ASHBURNER and Co. of Calcutta, late Agents to the deceased, and now the constituted legal Attornies to the Estate, who are authorized to grant acquittances for the same.

T. BACKHOUSE,
Bt. Major and Acting Major 47th Regt
ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE.

FORT WILLIAM,
1st *June* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Administration with the Will annexed of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM BLACK, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JAMES RITCHIE and BENJAMIN NOTON, constituted Attornies of JANE BLACK, the Widow and executrix of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—16th June 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Eccleciastical side thereof, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HUGH ALEXANDER CRAIG, late of Mangalore, deceased, may be granted to ANNA CRAIG, Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 28th day of June 1826.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons having Books belonging to the late Commodore Manwaring, are requested to have the kindness to send them to the House at Byculla which that lamented Officer occupied.

Bombay, 29th *June* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits whatever, WITTOBA WISSWANATHJEE, late of Bombay, Prabhoo, died possessed of, should be granted unto RUCKMABOYE, the widow of the said WITTOBA WISSWANATHJEE; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 30th June 1826.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

श्री

जाहीर खबर

ऐसिजे कैलासवासी मुंबईकर वो ढोबा वीस्वनाथजी परभु यांचे मा लमीळकतिचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाक रीतां त्यांची वीधवास्त्री बनाम रख माबाई श्रीमुंबईचे सुप्रीम कोउतास अर्ज केलाअसे वास्तव सर्वलोक या चे बाबस्ते असल्यास त्यांस जाहीर होणे तारीख ३० जुन सन १८२६

प्यटच
प्रोक्टर

GENERAL ORDERS.
BOMBAY CASTE, 23D JUNE 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 197 of 1826.—The following promotion is sanctioned.

1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. D. Campbell to be Lieutenant vice Fenwick deceased.—Date of Rank 9th June 1826.

Bombay Castle, 26th *June* 1826

No. 198 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following extracts of Dispatches from the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Letter dated 25th January 1826

2d. We have permitted Captain John Phillip Napier, of your Establishment, to remain in this Country until the month of June next.

3d. We have permitted Captain John Bayly, lately belonging to your Establishment to retire from the Service from the 17th September 1822.

4th. The name of Surgeon John Bond, late of your Establishment, has been struck off the list of the Company's army from the 18th May 1822.

5th. We have permitted Lieutenant Edward Dumaresq of your Establishment to proceed to New South Wales to reside at that settlement during the remainder of the period for which leave of absence from India has been granted him: we have however acquainted him that he will not be considered as on duty until he shall have returned to the Presidency to which he belongs, and that he will be entitled only to furlough Pay up to the date to which his leave extends.

6th. We have permitted Surgeon Robert Eckford of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the month of September next.

7th. We have permitted Mr James John Cunningham to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Letter dated 8th February 1826.

26 and 7. Each Regiment of Cavalry has been increased by a Supernumerary Establishment of five privates per Troop to provide for Guards Escorts &c. an Additional Havildar Trumpeter and Farrier have likewise been authorized, being in conformity with the Establishment of the Madras Cavalry.

16th. The increase to the Cavalry Establishment here described is Sanctioned.

(56 and 7.) The widows of the late Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. and Major Bromley recommended for admission on Lord Clive's Fund.

28th. These Ladies have been admitted on Lord Clive's Fund according to your recommendation.

[redacted] For the reasons [redacted] we Sanction this [redacted] intment.

(34.) A memorial from Lieutenant Colonel Brooks Chief Engineer Soliciting that Major General Blackford may be placed on the Senior List of the army on the next vacancy submitted with observations.

178 and 9. The widow of Captain R. Harrison admitted in India conditionally on Lord Clive's Fund.

262 a 9. An application from Ensign Dawney and other European and Native Officers and men of the 1st Battalion 5th Native Infantry for compensation for losses sustained by them in consequence of a Sudden inundation of the Taptee River not acceded to, but recommended to the Court's consideration. Captain Dunsterville Paymaster at Surat also claimed compensation on the same account, but not having prosecuted his claim after an enquiry was directed into the circumstances no orders have been given.

270. In reference to proceeding in the Revenue Department negativing the claims of Captain Ovans and Lieutenant Reynolds employed on the Revenue Survey for loss of property, when proceeding by water from station to station. Government state that they doubt whether the case of the former may not be included in the Court's grant of compensation.

14 a 16. Regulation promulgated directing that when out Pensioners of Chelsea shall enlist into the Company's service the pension from His Majesty shall cease. The recruiting officers in England should be required to explain this circumstance on fitting occasions.

46th. The Certificates produced by Mrs. Johson being satisfactory, we authorize you to pay to her during Widowhood an allowance equivalent to the Pension to which she would be entitled if resident in England.

58th. The removal to the Senior list of the Senior Officer of the army according to his Brevet Commission appears to be in Conformity with the practice hitherto observed at all the Presidencies; we cannot consequently accede to the prayer of Lieutenant Colonel Brooks.

103d. The Affidavit and Certificates of Mrs. Harrison being satisfactory we authorize you to pay to her during Widowhood an allowance equivalent to that to which she would be entitled from Lord Clive's Fund if resident in this Country.

124th. As the loss described in these paras. did not arise on actual Service we cannot sanction any compensation for the damage sustained by the Sufferers.

125th. We do not consider either of these Officers to be entitled to compensation for loss of Baggage on the occasions specified in this paragraph.

149th. The Recruiting Officers in our service have been given orders not to enlist any soldier discharged from His Majesty's service who is at the same time an out pensioner of Chelsea Hospital.

160th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your Estabtishment viz,

Captain Marcus Blackall.
" Richard Wm Flemming.
" Luke R. Home.
" David Wilson.

161st. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Tovey of your Establishment to remain in Europe for the further period of four months.

162d. We have permitted Surgeon James Orton of your Establishment to remain in Europe for the further period of twelve months.

165th. We have appointed Mr George Alexander Hughes now at your presidency a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under sixteen or above twenty two years of age or exceptionable in any other respect: upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars we direct you to admit him a cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the company.

166th. His Order of Rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity.

Letter dated 22d February 1826.

2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Archibald N. Maclean of your Establishment to remain in this country until the month of December next.

3d. We have permitted Lieut. Colonel Frederick of your Establishment to remain in this country for the further period of six months.

4th. We have permitted Surgeon G. A. Stuart of your Establishment to remain in this country until the Month of May next.

Letter dated 1st March 1826.

3d. We have permitted Lieutenant Crawford Hagart to return to his duty on your Establishment.

4th. We have permitted Lieut. Hugh Grant of your Establishment to remain in this country until the month of June next.

5th. We have permitted Lieut. William Jacob of your Establis ment to remain in this country until the month of May next.

6th. We have appointed Mr. John Ramsay now at your presidency a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under Sixteen or above twenty two years of age or exceptionable in any other respect: upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual oath of Fidelity to the Company.

Letter dated 8th March 1826.

2d. In our letter to you in this department dated the 27th April 1825, we acquainted you that we had confirmed the appointment of Mr. James Boyd as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment: we have now to inform you that in compliance with Mr. Boyd's request we have allowed him to defer his departure from England until June next; but we have at the same time apprized him that in the event of his availing himself of such permission his rank can only take effect from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1826.

No. 199 of 1826—Lieutenant Colonel Salter is appointed to command in the Province of Candeish and directed to join with all possible expedition.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1826.

No. 200 of 1826.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Pollok C. B. dated Belgaum the 9th June 1826, directing Lieutenant C. H. Baddeley of the 49th Regiment Madras Native Infantry to perform the duties of Interpreter to the 1st Bombay European Regiment from the 25th May is confirmed until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1826.

No. 201 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon Howison in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, is placed at the disposal of the Medical Board, as a temporary arrangement, for Military duty at Colaba, without prejudice to his present appointment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions viz

Senior Captain James Jeakes, to be Commodore, vice Manwaring deceased.—Date of Rank. 18th June 1826.

Junior Captain D. Jones to be a Senior Captain vice Jeakes promoted to Commodore.—Do. do. do.

First Lieut. J. W. Guy, to be Junior Captain vice Jones promoted.—Do. do. do.

Second Lieut. J. Harrison, to be a First Lieut. vice Guy promoted.—Do. do. do.

Senior Midshipman Philip Lewis Powell, to be a Second Lieut. vice Harrison promoted.—Do. do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
24th June 1826.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

In the resolution of Government, published in the Bombay Courier of the 17th of this month, announcing promotion in consequence of Lieut. Wells, of the Marine, degraded, the words "in rank" were intended to follow the term "degraded," and they are to stand accordingly "degraded in rank."

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th June 1826.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments viz.

Captain Laurence to be Captain of Mazagon Dock.

Lieut. Cogan to succeed Lieutenant Wells as Marine Assistant General Paymaster.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th June 1826.

CORRESPONDENTS.

A. *was too late.*

The Latin Verses *in our next.—We wish the author would take the trouble of correcting the proof, as it is some time since we dealt in* longs *and* shorts, *and some of the words are indistinct. The Printer on application will do the needful.*

The Romantic gallantry displayed by a Bombay Captain amidst the boisterous billows of the Colabah Ferry, was too late.—There are no such Captains now-a-days.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 1ST, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' to 1 | 9 at 1 | 10
Calcutta..30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last. Our contemporaries of the other Presidencies have furnished little of interest during the week, and in this we believe there has been lately, as in the new system of commercial policy, a good deal of reciprocity.

We understand that the Free Trader Elphinstone takes her departure for London on Monday next.

We are sorry to see from the last Gazette that our former worthy contemporary has taken leave of the public. We beg to offer him our sincere and best wishes for his success in the wider field in which his talents are likely to be employed.

BOMBAY HAMAULS.

There is no class of natives which we have heard so universally complained of as the Bombay hamauls. Their insolence and the system of imposition which they carry on, particularly where strangers are concerned, are we believe notorious; but what has led to their preeminence in every bad quality over the other hamauls of India, we do not pretend to divine. We have frequently noticed in some of the publications at home, immense whinings about the poor oppressed natives of India, but we believe the class of people of which we now speak, as far as regards independence of action and free and easiness and familiarity of address towards their superiors, even to those who are usually called their English oppressors, enjoy a liberty which is not granted to an Englishman in his own country, or even to an American in America. If a coachman in England is insolent, or imposes on his employer, the number of his coach immediately leads to his discovery and punishment; but how is a stranger in Bombay to get a casual set of bearers punished, however insolently they may have treated him, or however much they may have imposed upon him? He cannot take the law into his own hand, which is perfectly proper. He cannot, if he makes the discovery of their bad conduct at ten o'clock at night, detain them till morning, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the law, and how, in God's name, is it possible that he can know where to apply to the person who has authority to confine them? The hamauls are allowed to depart in peace, and perhaps the very next day they repeat the villainy of the day before. We really wish that some regulations were framed, and not only framed but strictly enforced, in regard to the class of men of which we are now speaking. Why should they not be obliged to attend at particular stands? At each of these stands a small police choky might be established, and a copy of the regulations kept for general inspection. Such an arrangement would not only prevent imposition on the part of the hamauls, but would secure good treatment on the part of their employers. We are no friends to tyranny or oppression. We only wish such regulations to be adopted as will secure to the hamaul a fair value for his labour, at the same time that his employer is prevented from suffering from the villainy which is now every day practiced upon him. If we have had one, we have had a hundred complaints relative to the grievance we have now publicly noticed. The only system of decreasing crime, is the system of detecting it. There is no state of society so demoralizing, as where the slightest premeditated crime is allowed to pass with impunity.

ARRIVAL.—Surgeon A. Conwell, 10th Regt, N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign G. Graham, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Cornet P. Valles, 1st Light Cavalry.
Captain C. C. Massey, 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Scott, Engineers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURE.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 13, Ship Golconda, Captain George Young, from Rangoon 30th March, Acheen 20th April, and Penang 11th May.

14. Ship Clydesdale, Captain Hector Rose, from London 3d January, and the Cape of Good Hope the 27th of April.

15, Ship David Clarke, Captain T. S. Villes, from Rangoon the 18th May.

Do. Ship Thalia, Captain H. Biden, from Rangoon the 26th May.

16th, Ship Claudine, Capt. R. C. Chrystie, from Tavoy the 23d April.

DEPARTURES.—June 9, H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain J. Thornton, for Trincomalie.

Do, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain G. Winsor, on a Cruize.

12, Brig Ben Johnson, Captain T. L. Symers, for the Cape of Good Hope.

14, H. M. Ship Atholl, Captain J. A. Murray, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Glenelg, Captain S. Gover, for Rangoon.

Do. Schooner Alert, Captain J. Fregnett, for Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 7. Ship Hero of Malown, A. McCullen, from Rangoon 22d May.

Do. American Ship Pagoda, M. Brewster, from Boston 26th February.

Passengers per Hero of Malown:—T. Tweedie, Esq. Surgeon; Lieutenant Charles Grant, Horse Artillery; Mr. Lintner; Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Sibbert, Hospital Steward, and three Hospital Apprentices; forty-one Europeans and three hundred and forty-seven Natives of the Horse Artillery; sixty-six Musselmen, Commissariat Servants; three Women and two Children; and fourteen Horses.

DEPART[redacted]
Spankie,
Lofgren,

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—April 29, Ship Golconda, G. Young, from Rangoon 30th March, and Acheen 21st April.

30, Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, from Calcutta 19th April.

May 1, Ship Isabella, M. M'Neil, from Calcutta 15th April.

Ship Provedencia, L. S. Encarnacao, from Calcutta 21st ditto.

Passengers per Ship Isabella Robertson,—Mrs. Oakes. Mr. Paddy. A Pereira, Esq. and Captain Cardozo.

Per ship Provedencia.—F. A Rangel, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—April 29, H. C. Chartered ship Java, Thomas Driver, Esq. for China.

May 1, Brig Jamesina, P. Tonks, for ditto.

4, Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, for Malacca, Singapore and China.

Big Resource, W. Barrington, for the West Coast.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday the 24th June, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T Carr, John Alexander Forbes Esq. H. C's. Civil Service, to Harriet Georgiana, only daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Prother C. B.

At the Mission Chapel, on Monday, the 26th June, by the Reverend Allen Graves, Missionary, Mr. John Riggs, Printer at the Mission Press, to Miss Georgiana Arathoon.

DEATHS.—At Hingna, near Nagpore, on the 17th of June, Henry Barker, th infant son of Captain Stack, 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, aged one year.

At Poonah on the 21st June, Leigh George, aged one year eight months and fifteen days, second son of Charles Ducat Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon, Poonah.

On the 25th June, of a Bowel complaint, aged 8 Months, Maria Beob, the youngest and 6th Child of Capt. and Mrs Seely. On the preceding Sunday Lydia Smith, aged 11 years, of Cholera, a female attendant to the above Child. In the short space of 8 Days a small family of 6 has been reduced to 4.

"Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven."

At Bombay, on the 28th June, Thomas, the only son of Quarter Master Serjeant and Catherine Hume, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment, aged 10 years and 25 days after a short but painful illness:—This child had been separated from his parents for his education since 1822 until the 1st two months, when his father arrived from an outstation and his mother from Europe.—His mild and endearing manners make his loss deeply and justly regretted.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Jubbulpore, on the 4th April, the Lady of Captain Hawes of a Son.

At Ceylon, on the 16th April, the Lady of the Reverend J. M. De Saram, Cingalese Colonial Chaplain, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 20th May, James Alexander MacArthur, Esq. of the Revenue Accountant's Office, and Brother of Mrs Colonel Wiggins, an old and respectable Inhabitant of this City.

At Calcutta, on the 6th June, Mr. Henry Hamilton, Assistant Surveyor in the Surveyor General's Department, aged 41 years.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—On the 20th January last, at the advanced age of eighty six, Hugh Bellasis Esquire, of Longmarton, near Appleby, Westmoreland, and an elder brother of the late Major General John Bellasis, of the Bombay Army.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*

Six per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....3 *Discount.*

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Transport *Golconda*, Captain Young, from Penang the 11th of May; having left Rangoon the 30th of March, and touched at Acheen before going to Penang.

Passengers.—Brigadier Godwin, Major O'Reilly, Capt. Vanspall, *Lieuts.* Cochrane, Dawson, Barnes, Dickson, Tallon, Deere; Ensigns Arata, Price, Evans, Stoddart, Grey; Surgeon Perrot, and Captain Raye, Paymaster, and 5 Companies of H. M. 41st Regiment.

The Transport *Hamen Shaw* which sailed from Rangoon at the same time with the *Golconda*, and having on board the remainder of H. M. 41st Regiment, was left at Penang to refit.

The Brig *Ben Jonson* for the Cape of Good Hope; H. M. S. *Athol*, Captain Murray for Rangoon; the Ship *Glenelg* for the same destination; and the Schooner *Alert* for Penang, have sailed since our last Report.

The Ship Clydesdale, Captain H. Rose, from England the 3d of January and the Cape of Good Hope the 27th of April, arrived as the Gazette was putting to the Press.

The Land Winds, without Sea breeze, continued at the Presidency from the 4th to the 13th, but not possessing the usual degree of heat in consequence of the rain which had fallen here and in the vicinity: on the latter day a pleasant Seabreeze set in before noon, attended by a clear Atmosphere—and the same weather continued yesterday.

We are requested by a Correspondent to announce the completion of the new Mission Church at Vepery: and to state that "this beautiful Gothic Edifice, is to be opened on Sunday next for Divine Service, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning: The Sermon on this occasion will be preached by *The Rev. W. Roy Senior Chaplain;* and a Collection will be made after the Service, in aid of the Funds of this interesting and important Missionary Establishment."

We have received Penang Papers by the [redacted]*lconda*, from which we give Extracts.

[*Gov. Gaz. June* 15.

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on 08 April, 2017

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	3d June 1826.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Prem.	28 0	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	27 0	Prem.
Disct.	1 0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	1 8	Ditto.
At par	0 0	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0 4	Dist.

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 ½ *a* 2 1 On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2 1 *a* 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 0 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills..... 5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 6 0

The letters received by the John Bull from China and Singapore, which he says, in yesterday's paper, represented commerce to be in a declining state, are in direct contradiction to the statements we derive from the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 13th of April, as our readers may see by referring to our extracts to-day.

The Bull on the authority of his private letters quotes the price of Opium at 1040,---850, Dollars. The Chronicle says it is 1,400, 1,350, and 1,275---this is a great difference.

The whole of the accounts in the Chronicle describe the trade of Singapore as prosperous and encreasing: A new branch had been opened with Mauritius which promised much advantage. The number of Junks in the Harbour of Singapore, had never before been so numerous.

The disturbance at Macao was by no means of so serious a nature, as to occasion any fears on the part of the Portuguese of their ultimate safety:—the particulars are given in another part of our paper.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, June 7.*

Our quotation of the prices of Opium---as it regarded China of which we spoke---at 1040 drs. Patna---and 850 Mauldah, rests on the authority of letters from China, and is dated the 10th March. The *Hurkaru* would impugn the correctness of our account by quoting the Singapore Chronicle of the 13th April, as giving the prices there at 1400, 1350 and 1275. Our letters from China, of the 10th March, state matters, exactly as we have said, and as we believe they were at that date and in that market.

[*John Bull, June 7.*

Through the kindness of a friend we have seen a letter from Macao, dated the 15th March, which gives an account of a most extraordinary disturbance that had occurred at that place. The circumstances are thus detailed:---A Caffre of Mr. **** had about the commencement of the new year, murdered his China servant, and was, on the 13th March, executed for the crime in the *Campo*.

The *Quang-Chow-foo* attended from Canton to witness the affair. After the body had hung for 2 or 3 minutes, it was cut down, for the purpose of being beheaded. At this juncture the Chinese croud assembled to view the execution, commenced pelting the Portuguese soldiers, *who instantly fled in all directions!* The croud re-entered the city (from the *Campo*), pelting every Portuguese they met, and smashing the windows of the houses. Mr. ——'s house (whose servant had committed the murder) was razed to the ground, and several others were more or less injured. About this time a Banditti, who had evidently anticipated disturbances, and appeared prepared for it, landed at the *Praya Peguena* near *St. Antonio*, and commenced plundering on a large scale; for instance, they took from one person (Joze Lopes,) seven chests of opium which they coolly carried off in their boats.

The Governor had, before the execution, collected nearly all the Caffres in the *Monte* fort, to be out of the way of disturbance, where they remained quietly with the principal body of military, while the town below was being plundered; having been deceived by the Chinese accounts, that the Mandareens would preserve order. The Caffres at last were let out, to act against the Chinese, and soon dispersed them, retaliating in some instances by attacking their shops and houses. One or two Chinese were said to be killed, as well as one or two Caffres. Several Portuguese were dangerously wounded. The Soldiers appear to have been wanting in their duty to a most dastardly degree.

The next day the alarm continued, and several low Chinese stationed themselves in the Bazar, to prevent the sale of provisions to foreigners. They were however dispersed in the afternoon, and the day following all was said to be quiet. The nature of the tumult is such, that the Mandareens, it is supposed, will in all probability, be glad to hush it up as well as they can.

The *Heang-Shan* Mandareen had two stones thrown in his face, and his chair was smashed to pieces. The Chinese accuse him of having been bribed to consent to the execution of the Caffre slave, in lieu of Mr.——, who, there is a very strong conviction among the Chinese, made away with the servant alluded to. Against this, however, the Portuguese have the confession of the slave himself who was executed; of another slave who assisted in the murder; and of a Manilla man, who, it would appear, was the instigator, by having promised them a reward for a piece of human flesh, which was recommended to him as a cure for a complaint in his face, and which horrid remedy they accordingly brought to him, in a piece cut from the poor boy's thigh. The Manilla man alleged in reply to this, that though he wanted some human flesh, he never contemplated that the slaves would go and commit murder to obtain it. It seems indeed incredible, that any being, however ignorant and brutish, could tempted by such a motive to murder his fellow creature. The leg and thigh were the first parts discovered of the murdered boy, opposite the Spanish priest's, and afterwards the body itself was found under a rock on the sea-shore, between Macao and the *Guia*.

That the murder of an obscure individual should occasion such an extraordinary commotion, is somewhat curious. There appears to have been more in the matter than appears on the surface.

Several of the Chinese ruffians were taken into custody on the day that dates our Correspondent's letter, and were to be executed by the Mandareens.

[*The India Gaz. June 8.*

We have in the preceeding column, given insertion to a letter signed *Publicus*, noticing the common, but very dangerous and improper practise, of allowing *Breaks* to be driven by drunken, or otherwise improper persons, through the streets of Calcutta at all hours in the day. We have frequently seen the drivers of these vehicles behave in a most reprehensible manner, and have often regretted that there existed no more available punishment than the Magistrates of Police can inflict.

It appears that in this case the delinquent was fined 100 roopees, which we suspect he will not pay, and thus the only satisfaction the complainant can obtain for the injuries he has suffered, is the incarceration of the aggressor for one month, as a compensation for being thrown out of his buggy, which was broken by the shock. The Police have not the power of assessing damages, and therefore the only resource a person so injured, in person and property, can obtain, is an action in the Supreme Court, which all who know the "Law's delay" and its expenses to boot, will, if prudent, carefully avoid. It is great pity that justice cannot be obtained without a certainty that the complainant, however successful in obtaining a verdict, will be so severe a loser, that it is far better to allow ten culprits to escape, than to suffer the expense and inconvenience of prosecuting one of them, as a warning to others. The force of this feeling is well known and duly appreciated by those who are aware that they could not otherwise so often transgress with impunity.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, June 9.*

Our readers will observe from an Official Notice in this-day's Paper, that the Government Loan is shut. We hope we may congratulate our mercantile friends on this relief to the existing ressure. The effect of the measure on the Bank of Bengal must also be most salutary, in the present deficiency of specie, and Government will thus reap the advantage of its own liberality, as the operations of the Bank must necessarily become more extensive---its profits greater, and the value of its stock enhanced.

[*John Bull, June 10.*

Penang Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

1st MAY, 1826.

Mr. P. O. Carnegy, to be Deputy Accountant and Auditor.

Captain M. A. Bunbury, to be Store-keeper and Commissary of Supplies.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. P. O. Carnegy, to be Accountant General to the Court of Judicature.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.---FEB. 16.

Various petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Sussex, against any alteration in the corn laws.

BANK CHARTER BILL.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE called on the noble lord to say whether he thought it right to proceed with the measure, in the face of the House and in the face of the country, with this deficiency of information, when no papers but such as he moved for himself were yet printed ---when the remainder of those produced could not be laid on the table to-morrow, and when a great part of the returns moved for were not yet delivered,

The Earl of LIVERPOOL could not think that the noble lord had suggested any ground for putting off the proceeding which had been fixed for to-morrow, and which was not the ultimate decision, but merely the opening of the measure.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN wished to know what was the nature and extent of that important engagement into which his Majesty's Government had entered with the Bank of England, and in consequence of which purchases were now making in Government securities.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, it had been thought advisable to state to the bank, that if they came forward to give relief to the commercial distress by taking a certain quantity of Exchequer bills out of the market, Government would be content to aid the operation by submitting to Parliament the expediency of providing for the re-payment of 2,000,000 of such bills. Government would be prepared within a short period to apply to Parliament to make good that sum, so that the bank would not be subject to any inconvenience.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

BANK REGULATION BILL.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, My Lords. I rise pursuant to notice, to move the second reading of a bill, entitled, "An act to amend an act of the 39th and 40th of Geo. III. for the better regulation of banking establishments." The distress and difficulty in which the country has been involved, I ascribe principally to the extravagant and extraordinary speculations which were afloat for a considerable time past. These speculations were divided into two branches; the first, that of foreign loans, mining speculations, and joint stock companies, were of such a nature, and to such an extent as never existed since the time of the celebrated South Sea adventure. But this spirit of enterprise was not confined to these projects of mere speculation and gambling. It had extended itself and pervaded every branch of legitimate trade. The average import of wool for three years preceding 1825, was 20,341,076 lbs., but in that year it amounted to 38,703,682 lbs., making in that article alone, an increase of 90 per cent. In cotton wool, for the same period, the average was 161,206,751 lbs, while, in 1825, it amounted to 222,457,616 lbs., being an increase of 38 per cent. In Indigo the increase had been, in the same way, from 5,077,178 lbs. to 7,530,534 lbs., a difference of 48 per cent. In square timber, from the average of 551, 496 loads to 664, 186 a difference of 21 per cent. The importation of thrown silk had increased from an average of 401,123 lbs., to 800,501 lbs., a difference of 98 per cent., nearly double the amount of any former year. In wine and tallow imports has increased in nearly similar proportions. Every branch of trade has thus been extended to a degree unparalleled in this country. Speculation in trade, and the spirit of gambling which we have witnessed, were the original cause of the difficulties, but I will also admit, that those circumstances could not have had the effect which was produced, unless they were aided by the state of the currency. In the years 1821, 1822, 1823, the circulation of the country bank notes amounted annually to a sum of about four millions. No considerable increase took place till the year 1824; but in that year the country bank circulation rose from four to six millions; and in 1825, to eight millions; thus in the space of two years, from 1824 to 1826, doubling its amount (*hear, hear.*) His Majesty's Government have suggested two remedies; one having for its object the gradual withdrawing of the one and two pound notes out of circulation; and the second, that which it becomes my duty to propose this evening, for your Lordship's adoption. Throughout a very large and extensive portion of the kingdom, no other species of circulation than a metalic one at present prevails (*hear, hear.*) In the metropolis, for example, there is no other kind of circulation. To the extensive county of Lancaster, containing amongst others the large commercial town of Liverpool, the same observation applies. In Manchester and its vicinity, which, with the other places I have mentioned, contain a population of two millions, there was nothing but a metalic circulation, (*hear, hear, hear.*) Now with respect to the amount of metalic circulation in the country from the year 1819 to 1826, there has been coined in sovereigns and half sovereigns a sum of twenty-five millions. If from this amount you deduct the quantity exported, this will leave eighteen millions. I am well aware, however, that, exclusive of the amount legally exported, a considerable quantity has, in addition, been taken out of the realm through indirect channels. This I am willing to rate at nearly three millions more, leaving a total of ten millions withdrawing from the circulation. But in the month of December last, owing to the favourable state of the Exchange, a sum of one million of sovereigns was imported into this country. It appears that there remain sixteen millions of gold at the present moment in circulation; a sum amply sufficient to carry on all the operations of the country, (*hear.*) But, my Lords, although I think I am warranted in saying, that the gold which is already in the country is, taking it at the lowest estimate, amply sufficient to answer all the purposes of a gold circulation, still it is not the intention of government to introduce the measure at once. They only propose, that it shall take effect at the expiration of three years. With respect to the second measure, I admit that it is only a half measure, but if we cannot effect our entire object, let us at least do what we can, (*hear, hear.*) We ought to go farther, and at some future time, we possibly may; but in the present state of the banking laws, and with reference to the chartered rights of the Bank of England, (*hear*) we are not at liberty to do so. Further Parliament ought and must go; but at present it is not in its power. In legislating with respect to banks, one of two systems ought to be adhered to. There should be either one or more national banks established possessed of exclusive privileges—possessing the means of providing for the wants of the community, and fortified by such securities, and founded upon such a principle, as would render their stability unquestioned. Thus in America, in the state of Massachusets for example, there are, as I have been informed, twelve chartered banks; no others are allowed, and if any one of those banks is unable or refuses to pay in specie, from that moment it forfeits its charter. (*hear.*) There is another system which is founded upon perfect liberty, and which, for similar reasons, may be found equally efficacious. Because, where perfect liberty prevails, each person having an equal right to invest his capital, the wealthier must in time drive out the weaker and less solvent, and thus the same end will be acquired by different means.---The private bankers in London have it in their power to circulate their own notes, a privilege which they all, however, invariably waive, because they do not conceive themselves capable of entering into competition with the Bank of England (*hear.*) In like manner, were chartered joint stock banks to be established in the country, they would necessarily absorb all the minor banking establishments. I am willing, therefore, to allow the option of a liberal or restrictive system, conscious as I am that either would be found equally beneficial. But I must enter my protest against the present system, where you allow liberty to all that is rotten and bad, while your restrictions apply only to all that is solid and good (*hear.*) I allude to the proposal that Government should direct an issue of Exchequer bills, with a view to relieve the general distress (*hear, hear*). I have always been of opinion that the precedent of 1793 was one which it was not advisable to follow; for the situation of the country at that period was different from that in which it is placed at present. Then, the crisis arose from political causes—now, it is the result of commercial distress. If relief were afforded in the present instance, it would be nothing more nor less than to say to the commercial interests of England— you have no necessity to depend upon yourselves, you have no necessity to use your own energies, to get yourselves out of trouble, for, whenever you get into any difficulty, you have only to apply to Government, and they will afford you relief. There is, however, a mode of relief in the power of the Bank of England, to which his Majesty's Government will cheerfully be a party. Government having debt with the Bank to the amount of about six millions, it is thought that if the Bank purchases a limited quantity of Government securities, Government should hold the Bank harmless in the transaction. It is the opinion of some commercial men of eminence, that this measure would produce the best effects. There is no possible objection to it in principle. The Bank will be allowed the amount of its purchases in the debt, and this is nothing more than paying the debt—a debt which is acknowledged, which is no secret, and which has been contracted with the consent of Parliament. It was originally intended that the circulation of the L1 and L2 notes of the Bank of England should be put upon the same footing as those of the country banks; but upon consideration it has been deemed advisable to allow the notes of the Bank of England to be stamped until the 10th of October next, instead of ceasing to be stamped forthwith, like the country bank notes. With respect to Scotland and Ireland, it is intended ultimately to place them on precisely the same footing with England, although it has not been considered expedient to do so immediately. With regard to Ireland, it will be done by a separate bill, and not at the same time as Scotland. Upon the best consideration, it is thought advisable to wait a year or two after the time limited for England, before the change takes place in Ireland; while in Scotland, it is intended that it is to take place from the year 1829, when the change will take place in this country. The noble earl concluded by moving the second reading of the bill, and was loudly cheered as he sat down.

Lord LAUDERDALE said, the noble Earl talks of joint stock companies, consisting of men ignorant of business. By this plan, the noble Earl did not, in his opinion, add one iota of security to the banking system. The greatest joint stock company that had existed in Scotland was that of Douglas and Co. and its bankruptcy in 1772 was of the greatest extent. The accounts of that concern were not wound up for many years. Their notes were not all at once called out of the market. One of the partners came to London to borrow money by way of annuity, in order to enable him to take the notes out of the market. He believed the adoption of the proposed plan likely to bring the country into a situation more distressing than it ever yet had experienced. With reference to what the noble Earl had said, in relation to Scotland, he had heard, with the greatest surprise, that it was the intention of Government to extend to that country those regulations which were to be adopted solely in consequence of the failures and overtraping in England. The pretence was to prevent the occurrence in Scotland of those evils which had befallen England. This was most absurd and unreasonable. No similar evil had ever occurred in that country. The noble Earl had said, that the act 66, Geo. III. had regulated or suppressed the issue of one pound notes in Scotland. He did not appear to understand that the practice in Scotland was to issue what was called optional notes. This was a note that promised to pay on demand or at six months after demand at five per cent. The act of Geo. III. had put an end to these *optional* notes; but the circulation of the one pound notes had continued from the year 1696 to the present time, without any one inconvenience whatever. The nature of securities in Scotland is totally inapplicable to the plan at present proposed by Government. There were thirty banks in Scotland; of these seven were charter or joint stock companies, and the remaining twenty-three were partnership banks. One of these had, he believed, to the extent of fifteen partners; and a great number had only four, five, or six. (Lord Bexley, in a low tone, said no, no, from the other side of the House.) The numbers were of perfect indifference to his argument. There were only seven joint stock companies in Scotland, and the other species of banks were by no means deemed less secure. The same checks existed upon both species of banks, and the notes of one were precisely as good as the notes of the other. There was a plan of doing business amongst the bankers of Scotland, that was not generally known in England, and which accounted for a great deal that had been attributed to different causes. There was not a bank throughout all Scotland which had not an agent, whose duty it was to meet twice a week with the agents of the other banks, at a general place of rendezvous, when the notes of each bank were exchanged, and a balance struck, and paid either in cash, or in a

bill upon London at sight. Thus no bank could ever issue, when it was certain that its over issues would be returned upon it in a week. He wished to call the attention of their Lordships to an article which would be published in the forthcoming number of The Edinburgh Review, which was as remarkable for the absurdity of its reasoning, as that the statements which it gave as facts were without foundation, (*hear, hear.*) The writer stated, that "those who were acquainted with the real state of things in Scotland, were not a little amused by the paragraphs in the newspapers about the confidence, stability, &c. of the Scotch banks during the late crisis. The truth is, that these establishments were then, we shall not say on the brink of destruction, but certainly in a state of very great danger. Had the British Linen Company and the National Bank not stepped forward to the assistance of the Fife Bank, the latter must have stopped payment; and the alarm that would have been caused by that circumstance, in conjunction with that which was caused by the failure of Pole, Thornton, and Co. could hardly have failed to occasion a run, that might have been productive of the most disastrous consequences." This statement was not correct; and such a statement was calculated to produce the greatest alarm & distress throughout the country (*hear, hear.*) The Fife bank had a large amount of paper money in circulation. That bank, however, without assistance, notwithstanding the assertion of this writer to the contrary, paid all their notes in the short space of five days. Now how can this be a proof of distress, and that they were at the brink of ruin? Can it be objected that the payment of their notes is a proof of their want of stability? No one, he conceived, would make so extravagant an assertion. He could assure their Lordships, and he dared to say, that they were all aware of the fact, that the people of Scotland were, generally speaking, a prudent people, and were not so careless of their money as this writer would make it appear they were (*a laugh.*) He wished to know upon what principle the noble Earl (Liverpool) acted, in wishing to alter the system of banking now pursued in Scotland? That system gave the greatest satisfaction to all persons who were at all connected with Scotland; and he did not hesitate to say, that there was not a merchant, trader, or landholder in all Scotland, who would not lament any change in that system as one of the greatest calamities that could befal that country.

Lord LANSDOWNE said, he approved cordially of the measures which the noble Earl (Liverpool) intended to propose, and especially of that part of his plan which related to the removal of the circulation of the small notes. He felt confident that, at the expiration of their charter, Parliament would be enabled to erect a system of chartered companies, for the purpose of banking, on the principle of limited responsibility, the annual publication of their accounts. With regard to Scotland and Ireland, where no present evil existed, a longer degree of time might be allowed to the present circulation than in England, though ultimately he wished them to fall under the same general rule.

Lord BEXLEY said, he entirely agreed with the noble lord who had preceded him, that the present was the most suitable and advantageous period that could be selected for the change.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the evils of the present system would necessarily increase daily with the increase of the number and insecurity of the country banks, and of the capital and confidence of the country. It was essential to the public welfare to revise the whole system, and place it on a solid foundation.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL replied.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that he believed the bank was at present entertaining the question as to the propriety of establishing branch banks.

The committee on the bill was then appointed for Monday next.—Adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

COLONIAL SYSTEM.

Earl BATHURST moved that the Resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1823, respecting the amelioration of Slavery in the West India Colonies be read. After it was read, his Lordship said he did not mean to trouble their Lordships at any great length. When he had the honour to lay the Orders in Council respecting West India Slavery before their Lordships, he had stated that those orders contained all that his Majesty's Ministers had thought advisable to adopt upon that subject. Those orders were founded upon the Resolutions of the House of Commons passed in 1823, and he begged to remind their Lordships of the unanimity with which they were passed. He could not state to their Lordships that those orders had had the desired effect, but to a certain extent they had been acted upon. In the islands of St. Vincent and Barbadoes two laws had been passed. The one made it necessary for any person claiming a slave to prove his property; and the second placed the black on the same footing with the white in cases of trial. Having stated the disappointments Government had experienced from the neglect with which the Legislature of the Colonies had met the recommendation forwarded to them, it was but justice to add that there was one of the proposed measures which they had wisely enforced. He alluded to the establishment of Bishoprics in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other of the Colonies. In addition to this they had increased the stipends paid to the Rectors. The law, as it stood before, prevented the clergymen receiving these stipends. They had also enabled the parishes to raise within themselves funds for the enlarging and building of churches. There were many respectable persons who at their own expense encouraged and promoted, in every possible way, religious instruction. As a proof of the proper feeling existing, he would tell their Lordships that the Bishop of Barbadoes, on arriving at the Colonies, received from the Legislative Assemblies the most unequivocal testimonies of a desire to forward his views, and assist him in his laudable efforts. At Barbadoes, out of 317 plantations, 130 were under a course of religious instruction, given by clergymen of the Church of England, and teachers acting under their authority. He was not prepared to go the length of some of their Lordships, who might imagine a state of slavery incompatible with the Christian religion; and he would put it to those disposed to support such a doctrine whether this religion did not, while it desired moderation at the hands of the master, enforce obedience from the servant? Having shown what had been done, and what, he was sorry to say, had been neglected, by the Legislature of the Colonies, he would proceed to state what his Majesty's Government meant should be done. Their object was first the gradual improvement of the slaves, and secondly their manumission; not forgetting that the latter was not desired at the sacrifice of any individual interest, it being intended that such compensation should be made as in the progress of the measures proposed might be deemed necessary. What his Majesty's Ministers desired was that the points in the Order of Council should be carried into effect. These were—first, in reference to religious instruction, and keeping the Sabbath from unholy violation; secondly, the abolition of the whip; thirdly, the celebration of marriage between the negroes; fourthly, the propriety of their protection; fifthly, their manumission, whether by appraisement or consent; and sixthly, the establishment of Savings Banks. These and other objects were contemplated by the Order of Council, which it was intended to send to the Colonies with the resolution of their Lordships. The wish of Government was, that they should be taken separately under the consideration of the Legislature, and that it should express its opinion on them. They would either be agreed to or some amendment or alteration would be suggested, and they would pass with such modification, or they would be altogether rejected. This, however, he could not believe would be the result, as they would go recommended to their serious consideration. If their Lordships concurred in these views, the Order of Council, he repeated, would be forwarded to the Government of the Colonies, and would receive their formal decision; and they would go possessing all that weight which they might be supposed to derive from not having been hastily determined on; they had been the result of long and careful deliberation, and he hoped they would receive their Lordships' unanimous consent. He should conclude by moving that their Lordships adopt the resolution of course.

Lord CALTHORP objected to the resolution as insufficient to convey to the Colonies the strong feeling entertained upon this subject throughout the country at large. It was feeble and inadequate in its mode of expressing the obligation he conceived the Colonies were under to put an end to the system which was so objectionable. It talked of the expediency of effecting this by gradual and practical means, as if that should be recommended expedient which it was admitted was a point of duty. In the other House there had been a counter resolution proposed, which he considered better adapted to the present purposes, and he was sorry that it had not been successful. He was not prepared to say, and so far he agreed with the Noble Earl opposite, that a state of slavery was absolutely incompatible with the Christian religion; but he must contend that it was contrary to its spirit and to its genius—that it was difficult to conceive a community in the enjoyment of its precepts without expelling from its bosom such a pestilence as this species of slavery. He objected to the supposition that the abolitionists sought an inconsiderate, rash manumission; but though they did not seek this, they might on very fair grounds desire that what was a point of duty should not be recommended as a matter of expediency only. He thought their Lordships imperatively called on to adopt a resolution more consistent with their character, their dignity, and their responsibility. The resolution before their Lordships was ill calculated to express the feeling of those who had approached and addressed them on this subject. He could not answer for some of the expressions which, under excited feelings, might have been used in the Colonies, but they should make allowances for such, and refer to those rather who had expressed themselves more deliberately and calmly. Several petitions had been presented from men who did not come to rash conclusions; their peculiar situation in life led them to calculating habits of mind, and their opinions were therefore valuable. He had himself the honour of presenting one of these from Birmingham. These men came forward without any interested motives; they sought only to obtain for others their rights. He would refer to those who moved in a yet higher sphere of life, and who expressed a strong and deep feeling on the subject. He alluded to the clergy. It was with pleasure he could refer to some on the other side of the House, who had as much consulted the dignity and welfare of their church as the feeling due to their sacred profession, by the course they had adopted. These were individuals not likely to take an imperfect and false view of the duties which Christianity prescribed. If they had not come forward on such an occasion they would have forsaken that high ground on which they were placed by their important offices. He had before referred to the supposition that it was desired to rashly abolish slavery, which imputation he denied; he would even go farther than this. If it were possible suddenly to bring the negroes to the same point of religious instruction to which we had arrived in England, he would say he should think it inadvisable to do so. He feared it would render the abuse of of power even more easy than it was at present. The Noble Earl opposite said that the proprietors of the West India Islands had advanced religious instruction: but he hoped this was not done because it was considered Christianity enforced obedience to the powers that are—because it imposed a bond of vassalage; the slaves should know it would give them higher claims to justice and their rights as men. He would not answer for what would be the consequence of their being instructed before they were freed: they would become alive to their degradations, and be guilty of all sorts of enormities. He thought the entrusting of these measures to the Colonial Assembly promised little success. The resistance they had already made, though it was not called contumacy, had been such, that if any of the abolitionists had predicted it they would have been accused of uttering a calumny. He thought the wording of the resolution neither embodied the feeling of the other House, nor of the community of this empire; and he could not but think their Lordships would best consult their dignity if they did not talk of expediency in regard to such an enormous evil as that under their consideration.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH considered the question to be, should they effect more good by agreeing to the resolution, or by adopting a different course? He was most anxious that the object of the resolution should be attained: but he feared they would be unable to attain it in the manner proposed. They had to decide how they could most easily and most practically diminish human misery; and it appeared to him the course they were advised to follow was calculated to aggravate it. He was unable from the statement which had been made to see through the difficulties which appeared to embarrass this question; nor did the Noble Earl himself appear to have penetrated them. His Lordship said, if the measures proposed did not produce the desired effect—if they were rejected by the Colonial Assembly, it would then be for Government to determine what it should do. Now, he refused to go on blindly; he thought it improper to commit the House by the measures before it, without knowing what it contemplated in future. The Noble Earl opposite said he had been entirely disappointed that the colonial legislature had not effected more; but then he said they had made a large provision for the clergy, and had shown a praiseworthy disposition to educate the slaves in the Christian religion. He would not say it was, but it might have been, the object of the Legislature to have made the negroes better slaves by inducing them to become better Christians. It was also possible that the planters—he meant those residing in the Colonies—for there was a great difference to be made between such as resided there and the residents here (hear), by coinciding a little with the wishes of Parliament would conciliate a powerful party. It did seem to him absurd to agree with this resolution, with the idea of benefiting the negro. As an elucidation of his opinion he would suppose a parallel: if the Noble Earl had seen a man illtreating his horse, and knew that he had seen the same man committing the same offence three years ago, and that he then had gone up to him in a dignified manner, and represented to him the expediency of avoiding such a line of conduct, would his Lordship, on witnessing a repetition of the offence, think it of any avail to repeat his remonstrance? Would he not rather say, "I shall be laughed at, possibly abused, and it will be better, therefore, to take the offender before Sir Richard Birnie under Mr. Martin's Act?" He objected to the resolution on precisely this principle—that nothing so much excited contempt as making a threat without being able to enforce it. Let it not be forgotten too that this resolution was a recommendation to the proprietors of slaves to adopt measures for the amelioration of their condition. Now a recommendation to the Bishops to admit the Catholics to a participation in civil rights and privileges would be just as reasonable. It was further supposed that the expression of public opinion would influence them. Public opinion might be very effective here; but how could it be supposed to operate on a West India planter? They were not Englishmen either by residence, by feeling, by education, or by property. Public opinion would do there but little to effect any considerable good—they must stretch out the arm of power. In the event of Government not succeeding in the attainment of its object, he had heard it suggested that they might make a powerful appeal to the interests of the planters by altering the duties on sugar. This he thought could not be carried into effect without entailing gross injustice on those who might be very ready to agree to what was proposed. Another remedy he had heard was, that Government might legislate for the Colonies. What form of government would they adopt? and who was to administer law in opposition to the feelings of the planters—law too enacted by Parliament, at such a distance from the situation in which it was to take effect? These occurred to him as some of the difficulties Government would have to encounter. If he referred to the present period he must observe, that while a Slave Court existed—while five individuals had the power of hanging whatever slaves they pleased, whether black or white, to talk of ameliorating their condition was absurd. To talk of relieving them from occupation on the Sabbath, of abolishing the whip, that the latter might not offend their sight, and that the former might contribute to their minor enjoyments—to talk of this while their life was at stake, appeared to him to be entertaining an incongruity so gross as only to require that it should be mentioned to be obviated. It is impossible to establish any good system for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, unless the system adopted for the administration of justice be made entirely independent of the masters. He did not wish to prevent their Lordships from adopting any measure which they might think proper for so desirable a purpose; but the difficulty which he had now stated was one which could not possibly be evaded. Their Lordships must consider the circumstances of the Colonies before they attempted to legislate for them. He had received no light from the speech of the Noble Lord to guide him as to the measures which were to be pursued in case the Colonies should feel inclined to reject their Lordships' recommendation. He would not take the first step without knowing the next. The situation in which he saw himself placed was one of considerable difficulty, because he could not oppose the intentions of the House in this affair without reluctance, while the circumstances imperatively called upon him to state his opinion on the point which he had just mentioned. If he were asked whether he approved of the measure in its present form, he must say that he did not. The proper course would have been to adopt a new measure entirely, having some relation to the measure which had lain dormant for three years, but with a reference to the line of conduct to be pursued if the recommendation should be made without effect. Nothing could tend so much to the degradation of Parliament, nothing could tend so much to destroy the respect due to the legislature, as a resolution thus passed, and renewed year after year, without producing the slightest effect. Under these circumstances the best way, in his Lordship's opinion, was, that the petition should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. In the petition presented by the Right Rev. Prelate (the Bishop of Bath and Wells) it was said to be hopeless to expect anything from the Colonists themselves, and it was necessary that this country should act for itself. On this subject, as on many others, the people have clearer ideas than Parliament; (hear, hear) and there is more difficulty than is imagined on the part of the master. For his part he would be sorry to disturb any of the intentions of the House which might tend to the advantage of the slaves in the Colonies.

Lord LIVERPOOL said he felt anxious to say a few words concerning the means that were to be used by Parliament in case the Colonists should refuse to do any thing on this recommandation. All agreed in condemning slavery in abstract; all have the same opinion with respect to slavery in the West India islands; that it is desirable to mitigate its evils as long as it exists, and to get rid of it entirely as soon as that becomes practicable. Yet under all these circumstances it has been maintained that we ought to take no step in order to accomplish this object. With respect to this form of the motion now before their Lordships he had little to say; and if their Lordships asked why the Resolution had not been sent to them two or three years ago, when it first passed the House of Commons, he could give no answer but that he did not know the reason. In the usual course of parliamentary business he thought it should have been sent at that time; but if the delay had given the measure a greater chance of success, he would not regret the irregularity. The question was not now whether the Resolution ought to have been sent to them then, but what was the duty of the House with regard to the question now before them? It is impossible to deny that it is a question of immense difficulty. The first question was, is it desirable that the state of slavery should be ameliorated or not, and that it should be ameliorated by such measures as should lead to its gradual extinction? On that there was no difference of opinion; even the Noble Lord (Lord Ellenborough) did not differ in that respect. If that was agreed upon, he did not think they could differ about the steps to be taken to put an end to it. They would agree with him that this was to be effected in the first place by the religious education of the slaves; in the second place by the abolition of the badges of slavery, as whips and Sunday work—marks of inferiority which are not necessary even in the present condition of the slaves. They must then proceed to cause them to be admitted as evidence under certain limitations; and ultimately an Order in Council must be made, or something of the same sort, for completing the work. The Noble Lord asks, by what authority this is to be done? The West India islands, it is said, never will agree to the proposed measures. But it must be recollected, in the first place, that a considerable number of these islands are under our immediate jurisdiction; and secondly, that those islands which have independent legislature, though they have not adopted all the suggestions contained in these resolutions, have carried into effect at least an important part of them. He had no difficulty in saying that he considered it to be our first duty to these dependencies to try the course proposed, to state fairly what their Lordships' opinion was respecting the amelioration of the slaves, and to allow them to carry those Resolutions into effect if they would. This he wished not only because the Colonists would be the most effectual instruments for carrying the measures into execution; but because he desired that the healing of all those wounds which had so long been bleeding, should be owing to the Colonists themselves, and not to Parliament in opposition to their wishes. Whatever might be the ultimate success of the measure, the House had only the straightforward course to pursue, which was pointed out as well by the interests of the Colonists themselves as by the honour of the British nation; but they must allow these Colonists to accomplish the object in their own way, without standing upon any nice legislative questions. He wished that the slaves should owe the amelioration of their condition rather to the colonial legislatures themselves than to any peremptory authority from the par of Parliament. Both from the experience which we have had and from the nature of the thing itself, we are bound to adopt the course proposed, and we must not be surprised if interest, prejudice, and passion do not at first agree. We have a right to see the Colonists do what is right; but we owe it to the common infirmity of human nature, to make allowance for their passions and prejudices, and to give them a reasonable time to see whether they would do what we ask. Whatever became of this resolution, whatever might be the result of the plan proposed, their Lordships would be pursuing the proper course. If the plan were carried into effect, there would be nothing more to be done; and if not, it would be time then to determine what method was to be pursued. He thought it prudent to say no more than that about their ulterior proceedings. If their Lordships were anxious for the success of the measure, they would take care not to do any thing to impede its success. He did not wish therefore to send any thing along with the resolutions which might sound like menaces, or might compromise the honour of the House to carry the measure into effect. Whatever might be the result of the recommendation, Parliament would have done its duty for the present, and they could interpose their authority, as he trusted they would,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY C[illegible]

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

after they had waited for the result without success. (Hear, hear.) This was the proper course and he hoped that the intentions of the other House in sending them, even now, their resolution, would produce the most beneficial effects. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of GLOUCESTER expressed his satisfaction at what had fallen from the Noble Earl. He was convinced that he would not call on the House to adopt those resolutions, if he were not determined to carry them into effect. He really strongly recommended to the House to come to an unanimous resolution on the subject. He hoped, if the case of the resistance of the Colonists should arise, as he thought it certainly would arise, that Ministers would come down to Parliament to call on the House to enforce their measure. It would not satisfy him to tell him that part of the measures had been adopted. He would support these resolutions in the understanding that if at the end of one twelve months the Colonists did not carry these suggestions into execution, Ministers would call on Parliament to support the honour of the country, and to enforce our resolutions.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was considered that the effect of these resolutions would amount to nothing. With respect to the communication of these resolutions to the House of Lords at so late a period, he would take the liberty of saying that it would be infinitely better, when either House adopts resolutions of this nature, that they should be immediately communicated to the other House. The resolutions, however, were here at last. If anything more had been said than that it was expedient to carry into effect the measures proposed, he should have found a difficulty in supporting them. Much had been said as to the genius of the British Constitution, and of Christianity. With respect to these, whatever his own opinion might be, when he recollected that the system of slavery had been patronized, almost instituted, by so great a man as Lord Somers, he would hesitate before he said that it was contrary to the genius of the British Constitution; and when he remembered that the slave trade had been carried on with the concurrence of the Legislature for a whole century, and consequently with the approbation of the distinguished individuals (the Bishops) who then occupied the opposite benches, he could not conceive that slavery was so inconsistent with the genius of Christianity as it was now sometimes expressed to be. He was as anxious as any man for the amelioration of the slaves and the abolition of slavery, if that abolition could be accomplished consistently with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colony, and with what is fair and equitable with respect to the interests of private property. It was his humble opinion—he gave it, not because it was his opinion, but because it was his fixed opinion—that the cause of the slaves had been more injured by the indiscreet zeal of its advocates than by the opposition of its adversaries. (Hear.) If their Lordships looked at the history of the last century, they would be able to judge equally and fairly between those who hold the present opinions and the persons who encouraged this system of slavery. In the last century some Islands proposed themselves to limit the number of slaves, and this country would not allow them to do so. Why, then, should we lay the whole blame upon them? The Legislature had encouraged men to embark their property in the West India colonies. This country was as much engaged as any in the slave trade; and this was carried to such an extent, that those who purchased or claimed land from the Crown were not permitted to deal with foreigners for slaves, but were compelled to purchase them of the British merchants. If it could be done without prejudice to the above considerations, what heart beat in any bosom that would not ameliorate the condition of those slaves whom our own policy had placed in that wretched condition? He gave his hearty concurrence to the resolution so far as regarded the expediency of the measure. His Noble Friend (Lord Ellenborough) objected to the measure, because he did not know what was to be done next. He would ask whether their Lordships ought not, on the same principle, to rescind every measure that had been taken with respect to the slave trade for the last thirty years; for what resolution was ever taken respecting that trade on which it might not have been asked, what will you do if you encounter opposition? He did not believe, and he would act on his incredulity—he did not believe, he said, that the resolutions of Parliament would be finally opposed by the Colonial Assemblies; and if some of the resolutions were opposed, others would be adopted. It would then be for the wisdom of Parliament to take the measures which would then be proper. The House must not be paralysed and prevented from taking a single step in recommending such measures as their Lordships might deem necessary, merely from the possibility that their recommendations might be fruitless. As far as their Lordships could go he would go. If the Colonies acceded to the measure proposed they would have nothing more to do; if they agreed to some and not to all of them, it would then be for the wisdom of the Legislature to determine what they should do with reference to the benefit of the slaves themselves, to the safety of the Colonies, and to the rights of those who had embarked their property in the West Indies upon the recommendation, with the sanction, and at the instigation of Government. In that case he would give his full consent to the resolution.

Lord REDESDALE perfectly assented to the resolution. The experience which the plan pursued would allow them to have, might tend to remove the prejudices of the colonists. It had been said that the colonists had adopted the means of instructing the slaves for the purpose of making them better slaves. If they had found out that it was their interest to make their slaves better, an important step had been made. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why was Jamaica so backward? Because the sudden emancipation of the blacks led to massacre and to the destruction of property. All hasty measures must be ultimately injurious to the slaves themselves as well as to the proprietors. If any system could be adopted by which the slave could emancipate himself by his own industry and conduct, it would be desirable. The slave who has property feels himself superior to the one who has not. He feels an elevation of character, and was likely to become a better member of society. If any sudden measure for liberating the slaves were adopted, the consequence would be a separation from the whites. The blacks, being more numerous, would seize upon the property of the whites, and perhaps massacre them.

Lord DUDLEY and WARD said he had great difficulty in entering upon the discussion of a subject so painful and so embarrassing as that of colonial slavery. His Lordship stated that his connexion with West India property had for some time drawn his attention to the state of slaves in the Colonies. He was quite aware of the strong feeling which prevailed throughout England on the subject; but much of that feeling was to be ascribed to the present period of profound tranquillity, when the most illustrious statesman and the itinerant philanthropist were alike active in giving an excitement to the public mind. His Lordship would not attempt to justify the obstinacy of the Colonists; but he must be permitted to say that the ordeal through which they were compelled to pass was too severe. It would not be fair, in judging of the English character, to enter into an examination of all the domestic relations of private life. Nor even if such scrutiny were adopted towards the Colonists did he think it would present such a practice of relentless cruelty as had been represented. It would not be fair to compare the slaves in the West Indies with the labourer in England; but let the situation of the slaves in the West Indies be compared with their situation at Congo or Ashantee. It had been said that slavery was inconsistent with the Christian religion. He would not venture upon theological subjects in the presence of the bench of Bishops, but he thought it was forcing Christianity to press it into such a subject—it was a perversion of religion for civil purposes. He would not be charged with any partiality for slavery after he had stated his wish that it had never existed. He did not desire that the present system should continue; on the contrary, he thought it ought not and could not continue. It was most unfortunate that the Colonists did not obey the resolution of Parliament. But though the disobedience could not be justified it might be palliated. It would be in the recollection of the House, that on former occasions the discussions were not upon slavery but upon the slave trade, and however unpalatable the subject might be at the present time, Noble and Illustrious individuals had advocated the slave trade. The Colonists were in the same situation with respect to slavery that this country was thirty years ago with respect to the slave trade. The Colonists were not so hasty in changing their opinions as the mother country, nor were they in the better humour to receive the recommendations of Parliament, when those resolutions were accompanied with a censure reflecting upon the character of the West India Colonists; and in addition to this, they think they see their enemies behind the scene. It ought to be recollected, that the Colonists have lost severely by the changes in the laws respecting slavery; and they are materially alarmed for the future. His Lordship did not wish to inquire into the power of Parliament, but he intreated of the House to reflect upon the danger of enforcing measures which might lead to serious consequences. If the Colonists dare resist them they must lead to rebellion; and if they dare not resist they must lead to discontent. If negroes see power taken from the hands in which they were in the habit of seeing it placed, it would have the most dangerous effect.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said he wished the same eloquence which had been employed by the Noble Lord to defend the conduct of the West India Colonists, had been employed to induce the Colonial Legislatures to act upon, and to adopt the resolutions of Parliament. It would appear that there did not exist the proper determination to put down that contumacious spirit which prevailed in the Colonies. His Lordship had great difficulty in discussing the subject, and was unwilling to say more than was called for on the occasion. He was willing to indulge a hope to the last hour that the Colonists, from a regard to their own interests, would yield to the determination of Parliament, and could not help indulging a lingering hope that even yet they might adopt the suggestions of Government. His Lordship would be the last man to adopt anecdotes as a guide to his vote. He would only look to the proceedings of the Legislature as a criterion to form an opinion upon. He had heard, and would be glad if the Noble Earl opposite could contradict it, that up to the present moment no step had been taken by either of the Colonial Legislatures to give legality to marriages between the blacks, except in the Bahamas, and his Lordship considered this a most important omission. In no instance did any of the legislatures consent to that regulation by which the slave would be entitled to the purchase of his manumission. And he would ask, what could be safer for the planter than to allow the slave the privilege of buying his own freedom. With respect to the exempting females from exposure to punishment, no steps had been taken. After such obstinacy on the part of the colonists he could not indulge a very sanguine hope of any compliance with the wishes of Parliament; but their conduct would not prevent him from holding out every encouragement to them to adopt the resolutions of Parliament, and he was sure there would be still found some willing instruments of such a change as the resolutions suggested. Before he sat down he wished to ask the Noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Department, whether the Colonial Legislature will meet in time to have their deliberations before the next Session of Parliament, or whether the Noble Earl has any objection to the meetings of the colonial Legislatures at an earlier period than usual. It would be essential that the proceedings of the colonial Legislatures should be laid before Parliament early in the next Session, because if there be any reluctance on the part of the Colonial Legislatures to forward the wishes of the country, it would be in the power of Parliament at their next meeting to adopt such course as would insure the alteration of the Colonial Legislatures; at the same time he was most anxious to proceed cautiously.

The Earl BATHURST felt obliged to the Noble Marquis for the opportunity which was afforded him of explaining the wishes of Government on the subject of calling the early attention of the Colonial Legislature at an earlier season than usual. It was his (Lord Bathurst's) intention to take all the necessary measures for an early meeting of the Colonial Legislature, and it was therefore the intention of Government to give directions for an early meeting of the West India Legislatures.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS did not mean to say that there was any precept of the Christian religion which forbad salavery, but he would appeal to that law which was written on the heart of every man, whether slavery was not inconsistent with his best feelings. His Lordship did not wish for too hasty proceedings upon the subject; he thought an emancipation of the mind should take place before an emancipation of the body. His Lordship regretted that the resolutions of the House of Commons were not received with a proper feeling by the West India proprietors. It was that refusal which brought so many petitions before their Lordships. As the subject of West India slavery had been taken up by his Majesty's Ministers, he would leave it in such proper hands; but he hoped the resolutions which had been submitted to their Lordships would pass unanimously, and under that hope he would leave the subject to their Lordships.

Lord ST. VINCENT spoke a few words, but was so inaudible that we could not collect the subject.

Lord SUFFIELD was anxious to know at what time the Colonial Legislatures would meet, as it was necessary to have their decision upon the next meeting of Parliament.

Earl BATHURST could not possibly answer the question of the Noble Lord, as the meeting of the Colonial Legislatures must depend upon a variety of circumstances.

The Bishop of LEIGHLIN and FERNS said he was not disposed to protract the discussion, but he could not avoid saying that it was no indifference to the subject of slavery which prevented the Irish people from petitioning the Legislature against slavery. The people of Ireland always disapproved of slavery, and though attempts had been made to induce the people of Ireland to embark in the traffic, they were always resisted. He would give his support to the resolutions, and if the West India proprietors would not listen to advice, he was sure they must be under the influence of some evil genius.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from Greenock against any alteration in the present system of banking in Scotland.

The South American Treaties Bill was read a third time.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 13.

The gallery was opened at three o'clock, and it was again filled chiefly with city folks, to hear the continued debate on the country bankers' small notes proposition.

USURY LAWS.

Mr Sergeant ONSLOW gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the usury laws. (*cheers.*)

Mr BIRCH, in presenting a petition from Nottingham, said that the manufacturers were not able to earn 1s. a-day, and that those who pretended that the opinions of the manufacturing interests were changed on the subject of the corn laws, had only to look at this and other similar petitions. The petitioners not merely called for a revision of those laws, but also a diminution of taxes.

Mr DENMAN presented a petition from the spinners of Mansfield, similar to that from Nottingham, and with which, he said, it too well agreed.

Mr LINDSAY presented a petition from the kirk session of Dundee, for the abolition of slavery

Mr HUME moved for returns of duties on snuff and tobacco, seizures thereof, &c. He said he was fully ansured that a farther reduction of the duty would be advantageous. Ordered.

BANK NOTE AFFAIRS—RESUMED DEBATE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House again resolve into a committee on the bank charter act and promissory notes act.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY opposed the Speaker leaving the Chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statements now had been heard, and he expected the support of all those who had considered the statements to be exaggerated, (*hear*). The sweeping censure on country bankers was as unfounded as cruel. The country bankers, as a body, had not engaged in speculation—they closed their accounts with those who were found to do so.

Mr Alderman THOMPSON said he had supported the Government in their commercial views; but on this question he totally differed from them. He thought the difficulties had arisen from over-issues, as well as overtrading, and they had been greatly encouraged by the conduct of the Bank. He implored the Government to abandon their present plans. He should oppose farther proceedings on the question (*hear*),

Mr LEYSTER said, if all were left to the country bankers, all would be at sea without a compass. He was sorry that the Chancellor of the Ex[illegible] did not go farther. Why were L5 notes not with[illegible] drawn.

Mr J. SMITH said he should support the Government on this question. As to the labourers or shopkeepers having any option to refuse the one and two pound notes, they dared not refuse them. Having got them to go and get them exchanged for gold (*Hear*), many paid their workmen in their own notes. He said mischief had resulted from the continuation of this question—great alarm now existed. He felt great difficulty how to vote (though he said he should support the measure) but he hoped the Ministers would recollect the importance of the necessity of sustaining, by some means, public credit. He again condemned the paper sent by Government to the bank, attributing, as it did, the speculations to all the country bankers. They had done no such thing; they did not deserve such censure from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As to the measures, he could not but think it would be better to let it alone for a time, for a month or so; at all events, it ought to have been preceded by a committee and be set at rest one way or another.

Mr C. GRANT said, his hon. friend, the member for Taunton (Mr Baring), had entered into a detail of the benefits to be conferred by the introduction of a silver standard. He thought, however, that it was a very circuitous mode of procuring gold, to get silver in the first instance. On this subject he would not then enlarge, as it was intended to bring forward some measures respecting this matter on a subsequent occasion, when a better opportunity would occur. It was positively necessary to take away the evils and influence from persons whose acts went to excite a panic amongst the great bulk of the consumers of bullion. In doing away the ten and five-shilling notes in Scotland, could it be said that it was a law against principle, or indeed of six penny notes in the same way? and yet it was effected on the same principle as the measure now before the House. It was not a little remarkable that the United States bank had found it necessary to restrict the issue of notes under L5.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said that over-issues of small notes at all times caused evils which could not be palliated, and which unfortunately affected the lower classes of the community; they left them subject to every casual mover of alarm. The necessity of the solvent banker issuing to an extent to meet the circumstances of the times was apparent, and then he was to be at the mercy of every insidious promoter of alarm.

Mr. Alderman HEYGATE complained of that statement contained in the letter of his Majesty's Ministers, and asked if it could possibly be true that his Majesty's Ministers believed the danger of the country to be past at a time when Government securities were at a discount of 12s. per cent. The honorable member then complained of the conduct of Government in regard to the country bankers, by withdrawing small notes and refusing the stamping of others for the period to which the limitation was to extend, and ridiculed the writers on the subject of currency, whose opinions he described as good for nothing, contradicting themselves every two years. The worthy alderman then condemned the projected system of joint stock bankers, which he described as a system not likely to answer, when it was known that the shares of the Bank of Ireland, upon which L10 each had been paid, fetched now only L6 in the market.

Mr PEEL.—On looking back on the history of the last three years, I will willingly leave it to any man of prudence to draw the conclusion, whether the circulating medium of the country should be allowed to remain in its present imperfect state or not—whether the present system of banking is not insecure, and imperatively requires to be placed on a new footing. Country banks have increased very rapidly since the commencement of the present century. In the year 1793, when so many failures took place, there were not three hundred country banks in the kingdom. And at present the number of establishments issuing notes, and consequently ranking as bankers, as appears from the speech of an honourable member, is not less than eight hundred! A strong admission that the system, bad as it is, is in a fair way of increase. It has been brought forward as an excuse for the issuing of so many notes by the respective establishments, that gentlemen connected with one bank, when issuing notes, do not know how many had been issued by their neighbours. Why should we tolerate a system liable to such imperfection? Why should we not rather, from a sense of its concomitant evils, set about establishing another which shall be free from inconveniences? The honourable member for Staffordshire, in the commencement of the debate, said, that the present distress is not to be imputed to the country bankers; that their issues do not produce speculation, but are produced by it; that they have a natural tendency to increase as prices rise. Now, Sir, I maintain that this, the natural consequence of the system, is one of those many evils which are most to be deprecated. The honourable gentleman might also have added, with great truth and propriety, that as the prices decrease so will the issues of notes be diminished. It is thus that the system stimulates the nation, when it is already in a state of over-excitement, instead of acting like a cooling application to calm its delirium; and, on the other hand, it adds to its weakness when it is already in a state of langour; instead of presenting a stimulant to recruit its energies, and renovate its strength. I shall now take a brief view of the history of bank failures. In 1793 there were no less than 100; for the number of failures to commissions cannot be estimated at less than 4 to 1. The number of commissions was—

In 1810	26	1814	29
1811	4	1815	26
1812	17	1816	37
1813	18		

The number of failures in the late panic, up to the present time, are 76; and amidst so many fa-

[redacted]ivencies, [redacted]emed wise? [redacted]land during all [redacted]n 1819, a mana- [redacted]of Scotland was [redacted]cottish banks had oc- [redacted]y. And what was his [redacted]he remembered ONE, and [redacted]e there were fourteen shil- [redacted]d paid immediately, and by ar- [redacted]equently made, the difference was [redacted]ow, at such a time as the present, [redacted] the remarkable fact, that there was [redacted]failure in Scotland during a long course [redacted]s not this a strong and convincing proof of [redacted]undity of the system in that part of the island. Does it not show most clearly, that the system adopted there approximates nearly to perfection? Is it not advisable, then, when we look around upon the ruin and confusion into which the country banks of England are plunged---is it not advisable so to modify our system as to bring it to a resemblance of so excellent a mode? I believe it will be readily admitted, that when the wages are very high, those high wages are so far from contributing to their happiness or comfort, that they are very often the means of generating habits of imprudence, thoughtlessness, and prodigality. When a labourer earns 8s or 9s a-day, he frequently works not more than three or four days in the week (*Hear.*) The ease with which he can furnish the means of subsistence makes him careless of the future; and when the evil day approaches he is utterly unprepared for it. Such is the effect of the present system of banking on the labouring classes in the times of prosperity, and the consequences are still more deplorable in the days of adversity. A man, when working, cannot possibly earn sufficient to support himself---and what remedy to apply to this I know not unless we return to the payment of wages in the ancient standard coin of the realm. The present circulation of one pound notes throws the mass of misery on that part of the community the least able to bear it; and the remedy for such distress must surely be of the last importance. I will venture to say that in nine cases out of ten, from the expense of proving the debt and the trouble that must be undergone to procure payment, such persons never recover a farthing.

Mr. ATTWOOD denied that the existence of the small notes of country bankers was the cause of the distress, for if that were the cause, the failures would have commenced in those places where such notes composed the principal part of the currency; but the contrary was well known to be the fact. He thought the measure now proposed would be of no avail to secure the country from a recurrence of the calamitous scenes lately witnessed, whilst they would have a most injurious effect upon the interests and property of a most valuable portion of the community. The causes of the distress were in the system pursued by government, in increasing the circulation of Bank of England notes in the year 1823.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY considered it absolutely necessary that the Bank of England should have the power of a small circulation, though other banks were deprived of it. He did not attribute the present state of the country to agricultural or commercial causes exclusively, but thought the foundation of all our errors was owing to the bullion committee. He spoke of 124 bubbles advertised on the 1st February, 1825, every one of which was burst on the 1st November in the same year.

Mr. Secretary CANNING—Sir, I believe the country bankers to have rendered great services to the nation by animating its industry, and providing for the remuneration of its labour; and if in any instance they have done amiss, I am satisfied that their error has resulted from the nature of the system itself, and not from any abuse of the powers which under it have necessarily been lodged in their hands. With respect to the fitness of the time chosen to effect this reform I think it right to say that I consider this the period when the discussion may be entered upon, carried to a decision, and brought to a practical conclusion, with less inconvenience than at any other. I say this, because I feel that at present the fair presumption is that the country banks now existing are proved to stand on a more solid foundation than ever was theirs before. They have withstood the storm which threw weaker fabrics to the earth, and having weathered that they can have nothing to fear from any new panic which the existing alarm, extravagant as it is, may bring. The true nature of the source of those embarrassments now so severely felt was that extravagant spirit of speculation which had lately prevailed. There had been I will not say such as were never seen before, but such as could not be witnessed without astonishment for their number and for the eagerness with which they were received. They sprang up after the dawn of the morning, and had passed away before the dews of evening descended, (*hear, hear,*) They came over the land like a cloud—like a vapour from Heaven, and, destroyed by the puncture of a pin, they sunk to the earth and were seen no more. I do not know what legislative interference could do in such a case. The hon. sec. here went into an examination of the items by which Mr. Baring stated that the Bank was encumbered, and maintained that the statement was fallacious. The bank sustains no injury, but on the contrary, receives a benefit from the Government. Its operations are aided instead of being impeded, and if the business which it manages for the public could be withdrawn and carried elsewhere, the Bank would lose instead of being a gainer by the change. I am surprised that it should be forgotten that in the report of the bullion committee of 1810, and again in that of 1819, there was a distinct recommendation, that the advances made to the Government by the Bank should never be stated without being accompanied with an account of the balances of the public money remaining in the hands of the bank, and what were the averages of the same. Those averages have amounted to £7,000,000, so here again is an aid afforded to the bank, instead of an impediment being thrown in its way. Why, then, it will be seen that, going item by item, through the load of 124,500,000 said to have beenthrown on the bank, I have explained all away, till nothing remains but the six or seven millions of Exchequer bills which the bank holds. At present, so far as the Government is concerned, the affairs of the bank are more disembarrassed than they were in any of those years to which retrospection can be carried. Such being the case, what is the danger to be apprehended from dealing as we propose to deal with the country banks? It was admitted that it was difficult to get at the exact amount of their issues of small notes. But it was thought we approximate to it when we take them at L6,000,000. Some name L4,000,000, and be it L6 000,000 or be it L4.000,000, it is proposed that these, at the end of three years, shall be withdrawn from circulation. This is the effect of my right honourable friend's proposition. There are, we are told, 800 country banks in England. Perhaps recent unfortunate events may have reduced them to about 700. Divide between these the number of small notes supposed to be in circulation, and at the most it will not give an average of more than L8000 for each. These L8000 then are to be withdrawn in three years, that is to say, a sum of more than L2000, and not so much as L3000 annually. Now, after all we have heard, and truly, I admit, of the unquestionable solidity of the country banks, are we to be told that to withdraw such an amount in small notes, in the time which has been named—that this calling in of from L2000 to L3000 per annum; would produce such a strain upon them that the law could not be satisfied without plunging the country into new confusion and general distress? I will, with the permission of the House, quote a sentence from a letter which was addressed to me by Mr. Burke, shortly previous to his lamented death. The words are these: "Tell William Pitt, that if he ever issues one pound notes, he will never see a guinea again." (*Hear, hear.*) Has not the event borne him out in the assertion?

Mr. PEARSE strenuously contended that the bank charter ought to be continued, not for the sake of any exclusive privileges, but to prevent the establishment of a rival bank in London, (*a laugh*). He insisted that the establishment of a rival bank would be a most fatal measure to the Government and to the public. If there were two rival banks, there would be no responsibility on either, and they would be only endeavouring to out-do each other in the issuing of paper. The powers of a bank could not in any other way be so well administered as by one great national bank. He was of opinion that neither the London nor country banks had created the late mischievous speculation, which had, as he contended, originated in the extraordinary state of prosperity in which the country had been placed. Money was abundant, the interest was low, and every one wished to have his money employed in some speculation. The merchants enjoyed the utmost facility in sending out their bills of exchange; and one firm, one of the partners of which he had in his eye—held at one time between three and four millions of them. The excess of paper arose from the merchants' bills, and not from the over-issue of either the London or country banks.

Mr. BARING was quite convinced that if they went on discussing this question from day to day, they would greatly aggravate the evil. It was his duty, therefore, to take the sense of the house upon an amendment to the following effect--"It is the opinion of this house, that in the present distressed state of public credit, it is not fitting to enter on the consideration of the currency of the country." His hon. friend, the member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith) was the only practical man, who, knowing the state of the trade and of the country, had felt himself called upon to say that he felt compelled from the arguments he had heard, to coincide with his Majesty's government on this question. He had no apprehension under proper management, that any thing like what had been so glowingly painted by the advocates for the immediate annihilation of small notes would occur, or that the country was not able to carry on all its commercial and financial operations with its present debt and incumbrance, and with its present currency.

Mr. PASCOE GRENFELL thought the measure might be adopted with the greatest safety; but was thoroughly convinced that without it their circulation could never be on a safe footing, (*hear*). The too great abundance of small notes was the cause of the evils; to withdraw them must be the remedy.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought that a recurrence to a metallic circulation was necessary for the safety of the currency. He was also of opinion, that without getting rid of the small notes, it was utterly impossible to obtain so desirable an event. The runs upon the banks, it could not be denied, were made not by persons who had large balances, and held a large amount of notes, but by persons who had no more than the thirty or forty shillings they had earned, and which they held in the paper of the bank near which they happened to reside; it was they who anxious for their property came pouring upon the bank and spread the calamity. The consequence was a diminution of the currency, a restriction of issues and discounts. The notes were cast out and gold supplied their place. This had taken place as completely as ever the present measure could desire. Having so far succeeded should they now retrace their steps? Should they again go through the evils they had passed? Was it not better to stand where they were, not to retrace their ground, not to give back? His second reason was this -If the measure was not done now at once, when could any man say it would be done at all? (*hear, hear,*) Theorists have maintained that a paper currency, payable in gold on demand, cannot exist in any excess. He, for one was of that opinion, and long cherished it, and was only obliged to give it up because he found the fact did not agree with the theory. They had only to look to the late excess of L1 notes to shew they were an exception to the general rule (*hear*). It had been proved that they could not be turned into gold at pleasure. He concurred with his hon. friend, that whatever difference of opinion there might exist as to the principle or details of the measure before the House, there could be only one sentiment respecting the state of suspense on which the capital and the country were at that moment, and which was the very worst state to which it could possibly be reduced (*cheers*).

Mr. Sec. CANNING said, there would be no satisfaction in coming to a vote upon the question that the Speaker do leave the chair. He begged leave, therefore, to impress upon the House, that the sooner it should arrive at a decision upon the measure itself, the more satisfactory and beneficial that decision would be; on that account he hopped that the division about to take place upon the amendment would be recognised, by hon. gentlemen, as decisive of the opinion of the House upon the whole question (*cheers*).

The House then divided, when there were—

For the amendment	39
Against it	222
Majority against the amendment	183

On our re-admission to the gallery we found the House in committee, and Mr. HUDSON GURNEY on his legs. The hon. member moved that from the original resolution the words "and Bank of England" should be expunged, which would have the effect of excluding the Bank from the operation of the proposed bill.

Mr. MABERLY could not conceive why one pound notes should be suffered to pass in Scotland and Ireland, while prohibited in England. He took that opportunity to say, that he had received letters from Scotland, which described as considerable the alarm there excited by the introduction of the measure, and the uncertainty felt whether it should or should not be applied to that country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complimented the honourable Member upon the feeling for the people of Scotland, which he had manifested, but lamented that he had not been present on the first night of the session when he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) said distinctly, in answer to a question put to him by a noble Lord, that although he meant that the measure should apply ultimately to Scotland and Ireland, he felt some difficulty in fixing the period of its application to those countries; but that he should take the earliest possible opportunity to state to the House, in detail, the mode by which it should be applied to Ireland and Scotland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER repeated that which he had said on the first day of the session, in reply to a question of the honourable Member for Wareham (Mr. Calcraft), namely, that the Bank of England was actually to be included in the operation of the bill to be brought in.

Mr. HUME entered his protest against the measure although he found himself in so small a minority.

Mr. Secretary PEEL reminded honourable gentlemen that the bill had not been founded on Mr. Ricardo's principle, for it provided that Bank of England notes should be convertible into coin to any amount, with a prohibition of the circulation of small notes at the end of two years. Had it passed in that shape the late crisis and the present distress could not have occurred.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY said if it had not been for the issue of small notes by the Bank of England, during the late panic, it would have been impossible for any country banker to have made his payments.

The question on the amendment was then put, when there were,

Ayes	7
Noes	66
Majority for the original resolution	59

The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received. The other orders of the day having been postponed, the House, at a quarter past two o'clock adjourned.

THE COURIER.---JANUARY 28.

The Marquis of Hastings presided yesterday to a Grand Masonic Festival, which was given at the Freemasons Tavern, in honour of the birth day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The mere complimentary speech-making which takes place on such occasions might be allowed to evaporate with the fumes of the wine which inspires the only panegerics; but in proposing the health of the Noble Marquis, his Royal Highness alluded to the political principles which had regulated his policy while Governor General of India. A theme more fertile in just causes for commendation could hardly have been selected. The administration of the Marquis of Hastings in India was marked by every circumstance, both civil and military, which could tend to impart lustre to it. He may be said to have divided with another Noble Marquis (Wellesley) who preceded him, though not immediately, the glory of having fixed the foundation for our power in the East, upon a basis which only the current of time could impair. Alluding to one passage in the speech of his Royal Highness, the Noble Marquis this expressed himself:---

"As to the vastness of the duties which he had to perform, and the number of the people who might have been affected by his rule, the Royal Duke had considerably understated the extent of the population. Instead of seventy millions, there was one hundred millions; and he could say, whatever might have been his errors, that in all that population, amongst all the states, great and small, while he was Governor-General, there was not one that did not acquiesce in acknowledging the power of Great Britain---aye, and that acquiescence was from the conviction that such acknowledgment was most consistent with their own interests and happiness.---(Loud cheers, and repeated cries of "Hear hear, hear.")---And why was it that they had such conviction? ---It was because they saw that all intercourse with them was conducted according to the principles of immutable justice."

This testimony, coming from such a quarter, must outweigh a myriad of invectives from home politicians, as well as the partial or perverted statements of individuals, who return from India to alarm us with rumours of the insecurity of our dominion there. So long as the conviction remains, that our power is consistent with the best interests, and with the happiness of the nations themselves, and so long as that conviction is sustained by the fact, that our conduct towards them is regulated by the principles of immutable justice, we can have nothing to fear. Time, indeed, will work changes; but they *must* go on.

THE SCOTSMAN,—FEB. 8.

The session has opened with rather less spirit and eclat than usual. The debates present little diversity of opinion, and no striking feats of intellectual gladiatorship; but the proceedings are of much importance in themselves, and have a more than ordinary interest to the country at large, in consequence of the prevailing distress and disquietude in the commercial world.

Amidst abundance of newspaper commentary and criticism, it is remarkable that one most important conclusion fairly deducible from the Royal speech, has almost entirely escaped attention. *There is to be, we suspect, no reduction of taxes this year.* Our reasons for holding this opinion are, we fear, too good. In the speech of last year, his Majesty says to Parliament, he has the sincere gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of the augmentation of the army, "such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, *and to make further reduction in the burthens of the people.*" In the speech delivered on Thursday, though the state of the revenue is declared to be satisfactory, there is unluckily nothing that even by implication can be construed into a promise of this kind. Now, it is a maxim in our government, that communications and acts of grace and favour should as much as possible proceed from the throne. We know, too, that at this season of trouble and embarassment, ministers must have been peculiarly anxious to open the session with some piece of cheering intelligence, and as the speech is moreover a well pondered document, in which nothing is inserted or excluded without grave consideration, we fear the omission of the *golden clause* alluded to, or something analogous, speaks but too plainly the purpose of ministers to grant no alleviation of the public burdens this year. We subscribe to the maxim of "not overdrawing the willing horse;" but when we see the quadruped make a full stop while the load is easy and the path good, we have some reason to doubt if he merits our indulgence. Mr. ROBINSON is an honest but a timorous reformer. The revenue has grown like a hydra under his pruning knife, because the lopping off of one tax has added new productive powers to the others. Ten millions have actually been remitted in the last five years; but where is the corresponding void in the Treasury? On the contrary, the fact is indisputable (see Mr. HUME's speech on Friday) that the revenue was fully as great in 1824, as in 1819; and in 1825, Mr. ROBINSON admitted that the revenue had exceeded his expectations by L600,000? Why then does our finance minister falter in his course? He has done good, and earned the confidence of the country without any sacrifice, and what possible reason has he to think that the future will belie the past? Nay, he and his brother ministers avow their conviction (in the Royal speech) that the temporary check which industry has sustained, "will under the blessing of divine Providence, neither impair the great sources of our wealth, nor impede the growth of national prosperity." Is this said in good faith? Then let Ministers act up to their professions, by repealing or modifying those imposts which press most heavily upon us; for if they believe themselves, what they wish us to believe, that the national prosperity will continue to grow unimpeded, what is remitted in one branch of the reveune will be immediately placed by additional productiveness in another, as experience has amply demonstrated.

We have no doubt, however, that some relief will be granted to the country, by the regulation or modification of the existing duties, and by the removal of restrictions. But even in this department, we suspect, that the general embarassment and the clamour raised about the Silk Trade Bill, will deter Ministers from carrying their reforms the proper length.

The new measures proposed for the regulation of the currency are, 1. To restrict the privilege of the Bank of England to places within 65 miles of London, and to allow the establishment of Joint Stock Banks, or banks with numerous partners, every where else. 2. To withdraw gradually all the one and two pound notes from circulation. It was stated in the course of the debate, that the act for this purpose would not begin to take effect till six months after it was passed, and that probably two years would be allowed to effect the entire change. 3. Ministers wish the Bank of England to establish branch banks in the large towns (either within or beyond the 65 miles), and though it is understood that there is some difference of opinion among the Directors on the subject, the Governor stated that the proposal had been favourably considered. The Bank of England's privileges expire in 1833, and it is quite plain from the language of Ministers, that unless they change their minds, these privileges will not be renewed. It was admitted on all hands that this great corporation could no longer sustain the part is formerly did in the conduct of the pecuniary concerns of the country. Mr. BARING observed there were some single capitalists who could influence the Bank of England's transactions as much as it could do those of individuals; and that one great capitalist (ROTHSCHILD, we presume,) could stop all the gold that was expected from the American Mining Associations from finding its way into the kingdom! We may observe that there is something like a just retribution in the fate of this body. It was a great instrument in Mr. PITT's hands for promoting loans and taxes; and the monstrous revenue and debt which have grown out of the loans and taxes, have raised up a race of capitalists who are superseding the Bank in its functions, and in the course of a few years will send it quietly to the family vault of the Capulets!

THE SCOTSMAN, FEB. 22.

THE ARMY.—The first (or King's) dragoon guards, stationed in Canterbury, have received

orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on the 10th of next month, for Nottingham and its neighbourhood. The present apprehensions of disturbance, arising from the stagnation of trade, are supposed to be the cause.

AMERICAN LOYALISTS.—The pensions and allowances which became due to the American Loyalists, on the 5th ult. will be in the course of payment between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, on the first Wednesday in each succeeding month.

Mr. Gourlay.—This gentleman still continues an inmate of the House of Correction, where he occupies the state-room. He is said to be perfectly reconciled to his situation, and to have repeatedly declared that he is happier where he now is than he had been for years before. He is entitled to his liberty on finding sureties for his keeping the peace.

Proposed Application for a Loan of Exchequer Bills.—We understand that an application, signed by a number of the first merchants in Liverpool, soliciting a loan of exchequer bills, in aid of the present commercial embarrassments, was transmitted to Government from that town on Wednesday evening. A meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester chamber of commerce and manufactures was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a similar application; when it was resolved, that a deputation should proceed as early as possible to London, in order personally to represent to ministers the condition of this part of the country, and the importance of some aid to prevent the discharge of a large portion of our manufacturing population.—*Manchester Guardian.*

It may not be generally known or recollected by our readers, that before the act of 1775 the country banks were in habit of issuing notes for sums so small as ten and five shillings. Some banks in Yorkshire had even in circulation notes for the value of sixpence. The nuisance of such "beggarly establishments," as Dr. Smith calls them, may easily be conceived when we learn, that in addition to the smallness of the sums for which they issued their paper, they appended a condition that their notes should not be exchanged for silver, unless the holder brought the change for a guinea to the issuer.

We are enabled to contradict the report in the French papers of the Russians having crossed the Oruth. We have received accounts from odessa, dated to the 18th January which state, "there have been no movements in the Russian army in this direction;" but they add "the number of arrests of officers of high rank is very alarming,"—*Globe.*

Goldschmidt and Co.—The principal cause of the stoppage of this house is considered to be the efforts made to support the credit of the different Governments on whose behalf they had entered into contracts for loans, and the depreciation of that description of property has been so great, that at this moment Portuguese stock is at a discount of 22: Mexican 5 per cent. of 46; Mexican 6 per cent. of 35; and Colombian of 49 per cent. below the contract price. The house is supposed to have realized during the year 1824, a clear profit of half a million. One gentleman retired from the partnership, about a year ago, with a very considerable fortune.

The *Courier Francais* states positively, that Spain has agreed to acknowledge the independence of her quondam American Colonies.

A vacancy has occurred in the East India Direction by the resignation of Mr. Money. Sir R. Farquhar has announced himself as a candidate.

India.—From the Madras papers it appears that the hopes of avoiding the hostitilies with the Bhurtporeans have almost vanished. It will be recollected that the Indian government interfered to prevent the late Sir D. Ochterlony, who had made preparations to attack Bhurtpore, from carrying his plan into execution. If this war should now begin, we shall be involved in hostilities at the same time on the Eastern, Western, and Northern frontiers of our Indian empire.

THE WEAVERS.—In this town, perhaps, the distress of this most industrious class has hitherto, on the whole, been less obvious, or even less severe than might have been expected. We learn, however, from our inquiries amongst the manufacturers, that they have, generally, been reducing the quantity of their weavers; and that, judging from the applications made to them for work, the number now unemployed must be very great. In Blackburn, the distress is to an extent and of a severity much exceeding what has yet been felt here. The number of unemployed poor is augmenting from day to day, and the wages of those who are so fortunate as still to have work, are reduced unprecedently low. In Burnley, Colne, and throughout the districts which are the chief seat of the calico manufacturing branch, the state of things is if possible still worse. We hear from the manufacturers who reside there, that the wan appearance and dispirited condition of their unfortunate work-people, are almost heart breaking, and that many, many families are on the very brink of starvation. Draff alone, or mixed with oatmeal, has very generally been eaten! and it is stated to us, that there are instances in which even horse-flesh has been taken as food; We are well-assured that the present average earnings of each loom in the neighbourhood of Burnley, will not exceed three shillings and six-pence per week. The most industrious man, if fully employed as a weaver, could not possibly earn more than seven shillings: and there are manufacturers, who for the purpose of insuring some work to the whole of their people, restrict them to the weaving of two pieces of calico per week—for which they pay two-shillings and six-pence and no more—*Manchester Guardian.*

We regret to say, that since our last there has not only been no amendment in business, but that the feeling has been more depressed than at any former part of the panic. On Tuesday, the market both for yarns and goods was as flat as possible. On Thursday, a great sensation was excited amongst the dealers in cottonwool, by the announcement of the failure of an old, extensive, and respectable cotton-spinning and power-loom manufacturing establishment near Stockport. The stoppage, also, of a great, but recently established spinning concern in this town, was likewise made public; their debts are stated to amount to L60,600. Another failure of a spinner, &c. in Stockport, was likewise spoken of, but as the concern was pretty well known to have been embarrassed for some time, this excited no surprise. At the Huddersfield market on Tuesday, there were more signs of a depressed trade than have perhaps ever been known in that town before. There is, in fact, a complete stagnation of commercial intercourse and manufacturing labour.—*Manchester Guardian.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—
FEBRUARY 27.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Horace Smith should have chosen the same period in English history for the subject of their new Novels, namely, the time of Oliver Cromwell. A portion of the latter gentleman's work ("Brambletye House," just published) is occupied by the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of the cavaliers, who were hunted through the land, in all imaginable disguises, by Cromwell's soldiers. The narrative is afterwards extended to the Restoration of Charles II, the early years of whose reign were marked by most striking contrasts, observable in every part of the kingdom:—royalist and republican—infidel and believer,—profligate and puritan;—of all which diversities in character and manners Mr. Smith has fully availed himself; and accordingly we see in his pages, figuring before us to the very life, the dissipated Monarch, Rochester, Sedley, Lady Castlemaine, Nell Gwynn, and others of that graceless Court, set off by the staid figures of Milton, Marvel, and old Izaak Walton. The *imaginary* characters appear to be in excellent keeping with the historical.

THE GALLERY OF THE PRESENT AGE, No. III.

THE KING AT ASCOT RACES.—This is one of the most splendid and attractive paintings which the gallery presents. The spirit of the design and splendid style of execution are worthy of a picture which represents the Majesty of England surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of his Nobles, and the still more valuable affections of a free people, enjoying the recreation of rural sports. In the centre of the piece is seen the royal stand, the window of which is thrown up, and gives a full view of the King, who is apparently very attentive to the active operations on the race-course. He is dressed in a plain blue frock coat, with black silk neckerchief, in all the simplicity of a country gentleman. His costume, indeed, reminds us of the domestic plainness of his Father, but united to more personal dignity. Although he has laid aside the insignia of his high rank, yet his portly figure, his commanding and majestic presence, discover that he is one accustomed to the graceful wearing of the imperial purple. The eager countenances of the crowds below, who gratify their curiosity while they express their faithful attachment, form a striking contrast to the fashionable serenity of the noblemen and courtiers around him. The artist appears to have chosen the moment when, having recognized the expression of popular feeling, he turns his attention to the sports of the field. By his side stands the Duke of York, in a short green hunting dress. His bold masculine deportment and florid countenance is happily contrasted with the thin bony figure and long sallow visage of the Hero of Waterloo, on the other side of the King. The countenance of the Duke of York is full and smiling; that of Wellington equally meagre and morose: so that his Majesty's situation reminds us of the monument of Garrick, between Tragedy and Comedy. There is nothing remarkable in the action of the Duke of Wellington, except that he averts his face from an open barouche not far off, in which we recognize the well-known features of Harriette Wilson and two *nuns* of her order, who have come forth along with her, for the pious purpose of making proselytes to the religion of Cyprus. In this cause they have all the glowing devotion of crusaders. The artillery of their eyes is more formidable to his Grace than the masked battery of *Huguemont.* It is pointed from the barouche with the view of doing point-blank execution among the Royal party, but the Great Captain has no courage to attempt to take that redoubt by storm. The Duke of York has his glass fixed on an object of more interest: it is the goodly person of Mrs. Coutts, in a magnificent landau. He seems to acknowledge the infallibility of the fair sex, though he could not admit that of the Pope. Near him is the Duke of Dorset speaking to the Marquis of Conyngham, the latter of whom may be compared to a rack-comb, all teeth and back. There are also good portraits of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Clarendon, Lord Mountcharles, Lord Graves, and Sir [illegible] Barnard. The Marquis of Worcester is not joining in the conversation of the groups about him, but eagerly intent on the horses. Buffon himself could not have his mind more completely absorbed in the study of any branch of natural history. In a subdivision of the stand is seen beauty in all its elegance and lustre. There we behold, in all the graces with which the pencil of genius can emulate the living charms of nature—the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Warwick, the Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Clarendon, Lady Mountcharles, Lady Graves, &c. Most of the eyes of public curiosity are, however, directed toward the Marchioness of Conyngham, who keeps at a retiring distance, as if desirous to guard from common observation the beauties that captivate the heart of Royalty. About her neck, suspended by a gold chain, we faintly discover a little picture, representing Thais bloom, Alexander to a myrtle-tree with a chain of roses. Against the wall of the room over her head stands the statue of Dana, the chaste Queen of sylvan sports, putting new upon Acteon. The Duke of Dorset appears to be asking the Marquis of Conyngham of its merits as a work of art. On the top of the stand there is a crowd of courtiers and of his Majesty's household, whose gay colours and glistening faces give a vivid reflection to the noon-day sun. Beneath, on the course, in front, is Mr. Wyattville, the architect of the stand-house, gazing at his own handy-work with great self-complacency, and with as much pride as Amphion, after building the walls of Thebes. While he is lost in admiration, a *prig* is seen stealing a silver trowel from his coat pocket; Bishop has his eye on him, and intends to provide him with *benefit of clergy.* Not far off the Worshipful form of Sir Richard Birnie, not forgetful of his own importance, in being the Argus to watch over the sacred person of a King. Beside him we observe Old Townsend, whose flaxen wig, large corporation, and regal consequence, have long been formidable to aspiring thieves. Here, too, is posted the venerable Sayers, with Mr. Day and his dismounted police. Taunton and another are seen in the act of seizing two pupils of Bill Soames, one of whom, while an honest farmer was giving vent to his loyalty, contrived to take his pocket-book under his protection; and the other has just disencumbered of a gold snuff-box a Saint, who has his eyes rivetted on Harriette Wilson. In the mean time Lord Maryborough, in the uniform of the Master of the King's Stag-hounds, appears as busy as Wellington at Waterloo, riding over orange-boys and gingerbread-women, gypsies, &c. and giving the discipline of the whip to rude urchins and obtrusive dogs. No hero in Homer was ever more successful in overturning all that he attacks. In the middle ground to the right the betting circle is seen, all vigilance and anxiety; some examine the knowing looks of each other, and some examine the points of *Helenus* and *El Dorado.* The long lines of equipages, which are adorned with rank, fashion, and beauty, give great brilliancy to the scene; while *cockney* and *yokel* vie with each other in faces of strange delight and broad hilarity. There is a sprinkling of the *Fancy* visible in the crowd. The wild heathy scenery of the distance, stretching to a remote horizon, gives a very picturesque termination to a landscape so enlivened with splendour, fashion, fun, and gaiety. The colouring is bright, but well toned, and the figures have the sparkling animation with which Watteau realized the scenes of the *beau monde.*

Bell's Life in London.

CHARACTER OF SHERIDAN, By MOOR.

"His political character stands out so fully in these pages, that it is needless, by any comments, to attempt to raise it into stronger relief. If to watch over the rights of the subject, and guard them against the encroachments of power, be even in safe and ordinary times, a task full of usefulness and honour, how much more glorious to have stood sentinel over the same sacred trust, through a period so trying as that with which Sheridan had to struggle—when liberty itself had become suspected and unpopular—when authority had succeeded in identifying patriotism with treason, and when the few remaining and deserted friends of freedom were reduced to take their stand on a narrowing isthmus, between anarchy on one side, and the angry incursions of power on the other. How manfully he maintained his ground in a position so critical, the annals of England and of the champions of her constitution will long testify. The truly national spirit, too, with which, when that struggle was past, and the dangers to liberty from without seemed greater than any from within, he forgot all past differences in the one common cause of Englishmen, and while others "gave but the left hand to the country," proffered her both of his, stamping a real sincerity on his public conduct, which, in the eyes of all England, authenticated it as genuine patriotism.

"His social qualities were, unluckily for himself, but too attractive. In addition to his powers of conversation, there was a well-bred good nature in his manner, as well as a deference to the remarks and opinions of others, the wan[illegible] wits, offen[illegible] makes even t[illegible] levy a sort of [illegible] unwillingness an[illegible]

"No one was so [illegible] moting the amusements [illegible] and on a rural excursion he [illegible] soul of the party. His talent at dre[illegible] dish, was often put in requisition on [illegible] casions, and an Irish stew was that on [illegible] he particularly plumed himself. Some frien[illegible] of his recal with delight a day of this kin[illegible] which they passed with him, when he ma[illegible] the whole party act over the battle of [illegible] Pyramids on Marsden Moor, and ordered [illegible] 'Captain' Creevey and others upon various services, against the cows and donkeys entrenched in the ditches. Being of so playful a disposition himself, it was not wonderful that he should take such pleasure in the society of children. I have been told, as doubly characteristic of him, that he has often, at Mr. Monckton's, kept a chaise and four waiting half the day for him at the door, while he romped with the children.

"When young, he was generally accounted handsome, but in later years his eyes were the only testimonials of beauty that remained to him. It was indeed in the upper part of his face that the spirit of the man chiefly reigned; the opinion of the world and the senses being rather [illegible] marked out in the lower. In his person he was above the middle size, and his general make was, as I have already said, robust and well-proportioned. It is remarkable, that his arms, though of powerful strength, were thin, and appeared by no means muscular. His hands were small and delicate; and the following couplet, written, on a cast from one of them, very livelily enumerates both its physical and moral qualities:

"Good at a fight, but better at a play,
Godlike in giving, but—the Devil to pay!"

"Among his habits, it may not be uninteresting to know that his hours of composition, as long as he continued to be an author, were at night, and that he required a profusion of lights around him while he wrote. Wine, too, was one of his favourite helps to inspiration: 'if the thought (he would say) is slow to come, a glass of good wine encourages it, and when it does come, a glass of good wine rewards it.'

"Having taken a cursory view of his literary, political, and social qualities, it remains for me to say a few words upon that most important point of all, his moral character.

"There are few persons, as we have seen, to whose kind and affectionate conduct, in some of the most interesting relations of domestic life, so many strong and honourable testimonies remain. To claim an exemption for frailties and irregularities on the score of genius, while there are such names as Milton and Newton on record, were to be blind to the example which these and other great men have left, of the grandest intellectual powers combined with the most virtuous lives. But for the bias given early to the mind by education and circumstances, even the least charitable may be inclined to make large allowaances. We have seen how idly the young days of Sheridan were wasted—how soon he was left (in the words of the prophet) 'to dwell carelessly,' and with what an undisciplined temperament he was thrown upon the world, to meet at every step that never failing spring of temptation, which like the fatal fountain in the garden of Armida, sparkles up for ever in the path-way of such man:

"Un fonte sorge in lie, che vaghe e monde
Ha l'acque si, che i riguardanti asseta.
Ma dentro ai freddi suoi cristalli asconde
Di tosco estram malvagita secreta."

"But the stage—his glory and his ruin—opened upon him; and the property of which it made him Master, was exactly of that treacherous kind, which not only deceives a man himself, but enables him to deceive others, and thus combined all that a person of his carelessness and ambition had most to dread. An uncertain income, which, by eluding calculation, gives an excuse for improvidence, and, still more fatal, facility of raising money, by which the lesson that the pressure of distress brings with it, is evaded till it comes too late to be of use—such was the dangerous power put into his hands, in his six-and-twentieth year, and amidst the intoxication of as deep and quick draughts of fame as ever young author quaffed. Scarcely had the zest of this excitement begun to wear off, when he was suddenly transported into another sphere, where successes still more flattering to his vanity awaited him. Without any increase of means, he became the companion and friend of the first Nobles and Princes, and paid the usual tax of such unequal friendships, by, in the end, losing them and ruining himself. The vicissitudes of a political life and those deceitful vistas into office that were for ever opening on his party, made his hopes as fluctuating and uncertain as his means, and encouraged the same delusive calculations on both. He seemed, at every new turn of affairs, to be on the point of redeeming himself; and the confidence of others in his resources was no less fatal to him than his [illegible] as it but increased the facilities of [illegible] surrounded him.

"Such a career as [illegible] wrong, so inevitably [illegible] to regard otherwi[illegible] ritable allowances. [illegible] of excitement—no [illegible] ducements to pr[illegible]

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[redacted] that
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[redacted] conduct so long survived his abili-
[redacted] ctise it.

Numerous, however, as were the causes concurred to disorganize his moral charac- in his pecuniary embarrassment lay the e of those blemishes that discredited him st in the eyes of the world. He might have dulged his vanity and his passions, like others, with but little loss of reputation, if the consequence of these indulgences had not been obtruded upon observation in the forbidden form of debts and distresses. In the course, however, of the inquiries which my task of biographer imposed upon me, I have found all who were ever engaged in pecuniary dealings with him, not excepting those who suffered most severely by his irregularities (among which class I may cite the respected name of Mr. Hammersley), unanimous in expressing their conviction, that he always meant fairly and honourably; and that to the inevitable pressure of circumstances alone, any failure that occurred in his engagements was to be imputed.

"Let it [redacted] be forgotten, in estimating this part of his character, that had he been less consistent and disinterested in his public conduct, he might have commanded the means of being independent and respectable in private. He might have died a rich apostate, instead of closing a life of patriotism in beggary. He might (to use a fine expression of his own) have "hid his head in a coronet," instead of earning for it but the barren wreath of public gratitude. While, therefore, we admire the great sacrifice that he made, let us be tolerant to the errors and imprudences which it entailed upon him; and, recollecting how vain it is to look for any thing unalloyed in this world, rest satisfied with the Martyr, without requiring also the Saint.

"He died on Sunday, the 7th of July, in the 65th year of his age.

"On the following Saturday the funeral took place, his remains having been previously removed from Saville-row to the house of his friend, Mr. Peter Moore, in Great George-street Westminster. From thence at one o'clock, the procession moved on foot to the Abbey, where, in the only spot in Poet's Corner that remained unoccupied, the body was interred; and the following simple inscription marks its resting-place:—

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN,
BORN 1751.
DIED 7TH JULY, 1816.
THE MARBLE IS THE TRIBUTE OF AN ATTACHED FRIEND,
PETER MOORE.

"Seldom has there been such an array of rank as graced this funeral.* The ball-bearers were the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale Earl of Mulgrave, the Lord Bishop of London, Lord Holland, and Lord Spencer. Among the mourners were His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquisses of Anglesea and Tavistock; the Earls of Thanet, Jersey, Harrington, Besborough, Mexborough, Rosslyn, and Yarmouth; Lords George Cavendish and Robert Spencer; Viscounts Sidmouth, Granville, and Duncannon; Lords Rivers, Erskine, and Lynedoch; the Lord Mayor; Right Hon. G. Canning, and W. W. Pole, &c.

Where were they all, these Royal and Noble persons, who now crowded to 'partake the gale' of Sheridan's glory,—where were they all while any life remained in him? Where were they all, but a few weeks before, when their interposition might have saved his heart from breaking, or when the zeal, now wasted on his grave, might have soothed and comforted the death-bed? This is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with patience. If the man was unworthy of the commonest offices of humanity while he lived, why all this parade of regret and homage over his tomb?

Examiner.

THE PHRENOLOGISTS ON SHERIDAN.

The *Quarterly Phrenological Magazine*, just published, contains a long article on the organization, as they in their gibberish call it, of Sheridan. It is really almost beyond belief that this quackery should be able to maintain a handsomely printed and bulky periodical all to itself. The carefulness with which they produce their facts, and the consummate logic of their deductions, are happily illustrated in what follows:

CEREBRAL DEVELOPMENT OF R. B. SHERIDAN.

MEASUREMENT.

From Spine to Lower Individuality, 8⅓ inches; from Concentrativeness to Comparison, 7½; from Spine to Ear, 4½; from Ear to Lower Individuality, 5¼; from Ear to Benevolence, 6⅛; from Ear to Firmness, 6½; from [redacted]tiveness to Destructiveness, 6½; from Secretiveness to Secretiveness, 6½; from Cautiousness to Cautiousness, 5¾; from Ideality to Ideality, 5; from Constructiveness to Constructiveness, 4¾.

DEVELOPMENT.

1. Amativeness, full—2. Philoprogenitiveness, large.—3. Concentrativeness, large.—4 Adhesiveness, large.—5. Combativeness, very large,—6. Destructiveness, large.—7. Constructiveness, moderate.—8. Acquisitiveness, rather full.—9. Secretiveness, large.—10 Self-esteem, very large.—11. Love of Approbation, very large.—12. Cautiousness, rather large. 13. Benevolence, rather large. 14. Veneration, large. 15. Hope, large. 16. Ideality, full. 17. Conscientiousness, rather full. 18. Firmness, rather large. 19. Lower Individuality, very large. 20. Upper ditto, large. 21. Form moderate. 22. Size, large. Weight, full. 24. Colouring, full. 25. Locality, rather large. 26. Order, moderate. 27. Time, moderate. 20. Number, small. 29. Tune, full. 30. Language, large. 31. Comparison, full. 32. Causality, rather full. 33. Wit, rather full. 34. Imitation, rather large. 35. Wonder, full.

Observe how well every point tallies. Sheridan's *Amativeness* was *full*, witness his passion for Miss Linley *et quibusdam aliis*. His *Philoprogenitiveness* was ditto; witness his foolishness of affection for poor Tom. His *Combativeness* was *very large*, he fought twice with Mr. Mathews; his *Destructiveness* was only *large*, for he did not hit Mathews in the second duel. His *Secretiveness* was large: witness the *inexplicable* accumulation of 15,000*l.* to buy the first share in Drury-lane. His *Order* was *moderate*: and his *wit* was *rather full!!!* How long will this stuff be endured?—*The Representative.*

THE DUELLISTS.

In the case of two projected duels between some natives of Hibernia (a nation seldom famed for thinking twice on the business of a challenge), one individual spoke openly of wife and family as to be considered, and another was equally concerned for the delicate state of a daughter's health. The then Solicitor-general of Ireland honoured them with these lines:

"The heroes of Erin, unconscious of slaughter,
Improve on the Jewish command;
One honours his wife, and the other his daughter,
That their days may be long in the land."

Literary Chronicle.

The Origin of the Law, and the Custom of Lawyers wearing Black.—Strabo (L. B,) states, that the mode of trial which prevailed amongst the Ancient Britons, was to decide by the augury of two crows. Each party made a cake of grain, and steeped it in oil and wine; they then placed the cakes, so prepared, on the same plank by the side of a river or lake, and they watched until a pair of crows alighted and made a meal of them. It happened generally, that one of the cakes was entirely eaten up, and the other but partially devoured. The man whose cake was eaten up gained the cause! The ancient Druids seem to have foretold, by this allegory, the manner in which justice would be one day administered in Britain. Crows are voracious and noisy, their colour is black, and the party who gains is often as effectually ruined as he who loses.

Bell's Life in London.

YEW TREES.

ANTIQUARIES seem much at a loss to determine about what period yew trees first obtained a place in church-yards. A statute passed in 35 Edward I. the title of which is "*Ne Rector Arbores prosternat in Cœmiterio*" As we seldom see other trees planted in church-yards, this statute must have probably related to yew-trees.

Globe and Traveller.

The Last Man. By the Author of "Frankenstein." 3 vols. London, 1826. Colburn.

(From The Literary Gazette, February 18.)

THIS is a novel, of which the subject is sufficiently extraordinary. Two of the most successful poets of the day, Byron and Campbell, have dared only just to touch upon it in a few detached lines; and yet here we have three volumes of prose devoted to it by a female writer. Whether the bards were wise in their restricted flights, or whether this bolder undertaking could possibly succeed, we will not here inquire. The author, suffice it to say, is not unknown to the reading world, for her scarcely less bold, and certainly not altogether unsuccessful attempt under the title of Frankenstein. We shall, therefore, merely glance at the plan and conduct of the fable, and present a few extracts, as specimens of the manner in which it is executed. There is an Introduction, not very skilfully imagined, which gives us to understand that the work is to be looked upon as a sort of free translation of certain "Sibylline Leaves," picked up by a party of modern travellers in the (so called) cave of the Cumæan Sibyl, on the shores of the Bay of Naples; and the story (as its name indicates) relates to the life and fortunes of "the Last Man" who remains on the face of the earth after it has been desolated of its human inhabitants by a great plague, which rages during the last two or three years of the twenty-first century of our present era The story, however, commences about the year 2073—thus affording scope for much matter not connected with the catastrophe, and enabling the writer to indulge in every possible (and impossible) flight of her anticipative imagination, touching the nature of human society, and of all other mundane matters, a hundred and fifty years hence!

The story is at first almost exclusively confined to a very few persons, who, for a while, figure in the highest circles of political life at the period in question. But the events related, and the scenes which are introduced to develope the characters, refer chiefly to the private life of those persons, and to that universal passion which woman is so well fitted to illustrate, and which, it appears, is to enjoy at least as much influence on human affairs in the year 2080 as it does now. It is not till the beginning of the second volume that the existence of plague is announced: and here commences the chief novelty of the design. Until the middle of this volume, *plague* confines its ravages to the eastern parts of the globe; though from its extensive progress there, fears and misgivings are entertained every where, and corresponding precautions are taken. At length, however, it reaches England, and the whole narrative comes to be absorbed by a detailed account of its progress here—of the flight of those who are spared by it—of their melancholy journeyings from place to place of the almost-deserted world—and, finally, of the death of all, save and except the hero of the story, who survives alone—survives even the plague itself, and is left living and to live on the still productive earth—the Last Man.

Such is the monstrous fable. We shall now present our readers with a few extracts, to shew the manner in which the work is executed in its different departments of description of character and of passion. It appears that, in the days to come (according to these prophecies of our Cumæan Sibyl), we are to call for our balloon as we now do for our travelling chariot. Here is a short description of a journey in one:—

"Every thing favoured my journey. The balloon rose half a mile from the earth, and with a favourable wind it hurried through the air, its feathered vans cleaving the unopposing atmosphere. Notwithstanding the melancholy object of my journey, my spirits were exhilirated by reviving hope, by the swift motion of the airy pinnace, and the balmy visitation of the sunny air. The pilot hardly moved the plumed steerage, and the slender mechanism of the wings, wide unfurled, gave forth a murmuring noise, soothing to the sense. Plain and hill, stream and corn-field, were discernible below; while we, unimpeded, sped on, swift and secure as a wild swan in his spring-tide flight. The machine obeyed the slightest motion of the helm; and the wind blowing steadily, there was no let or obstacle to our course. Such was the power over the elements—a power long sought, and lately won, yet foretold in bygone time by the prince of poets, whose verses I quoted, much to the astonishment of my pilot when I told how many hundred years ago they had been written:—

'O human wit! thou canst invent much ill,
Thou searchest strange arts; who would think, by skill,
A heavy man like a light bird should stray,
And through the empty heavens find a way?'"

They are to love in those days much as they do now. England, it appears, is to be a republic then; but the kingdom of Love is to remain an absolute monarchy, and its subjects are to be slaves. We quote a passage as superlative in the way of lady-metayhysics.

"Is there such a feeling as love at first sight? and if there be, in what does its nature differ from love founded on long observation and slow growth? Perhaps its effects are not so permanent; but they are, while they last, as violent and intense. We walk the pathless mazes of society vacant of joy, till we hold this clue, leading us through that labyrinth to paradise. Our nature dim, like to an unlighted torch, sleeps in formless blank till the fire attain it; this life of life—this light to moon, and glory to the sun. What does it matter, whether fire be struck from flint and steel, nourished with care into a flame, slowly communicated to the dark wick, or whether swiftly the radiant power of light and warmth passes from a kindred power, and shines at once the beacon and the hope? In the deepest fountain of my heart the pulse were stirred—around, about, beneath, the clinging memory, as a cloak, enwrapt me. In no one moment of coming time did I feel as I had done in time gone by. The spirit of Idris hovered in the air—her eyes were for ever bent on mine—her remembered smile blinded my faint gaze, and caused me to walk as one not in eclipse, not in darkness and vacancy, but in a new and brilliant light, too novel, too dazzling for my human senses. On every leaf, on every small division of the universe (as in the hyacinth Ai is engraved), was imprinted the talisman of my existence—she is! she lives! I had not time yet to analyse my feelings, to take myself to task, and bask in the tameless passion—all was one idea, one feeling, one knowledge—it was my life!"

Were this not written by a woman, it would be sad, vapid impertinence: as it is written by a woman, we male critics do not know what it is. We wish we did! Who will teach us?

We intended to have given further extracts from that part of the work which precedes what may be said to comprise its direct object. But we had better go at once to the portion of it immediately connected with the catastrophe. The following description relates to the period immediately preceding the departure from England of its few remaining "people."

"On the twentieth of November, Adrian and I rode for the last time through the streets of London. They were grass-grown and desert. The open doors of the empty mansions creaked upon their hinges—rank herbage and deforming dirt had swiftly accumulated on the steps of the houses—the voiceless steeples of the churches pierced the smokeless air—the churches were open, but no prayers were offered at the altars—mildew and damp had already defaced their ornaments—birds and tame animals, now homeless, had built nests and made their lairs in consecrated spots. We passed St. Paul's, London, which had extended so far in suburbs in all directions, had been somewhat deserted in the midst, and much of what had in former days obscured this vast building was removed. Its ponderous mass, blackened stone, and high dome, had made it look not like a temple, but a tomb. Methought above the portico was engraved the *hic jacet* of England. We passed on eastwards, engaged in such solemn talk as the times inspired. No human step was heard or human form discovered. Troops of dogs, deserted by their masters, passed us; and now and then a horse, unbridled and unsaddled, trotted towards us, and tried to attract the attention of those we rode, as if to allure them to seek like liberty. An unwieldy ox, who had fed in an abandoned granary, sullenly lowed, and shewed his shapeless form in a narrow doorway. Every thing was desert; but nothing was in ruin; and this medley of undamaged buildings and luxurious accommodation, in trim and fresh youth was contrasted with the lonely silence of the unpeopled streets."

The finale approaches. What follows occurs at nearly the end of the last volume, when "the Last Man" has, for some time past, found himself literally alone in the world.

"As the fever of my blood increased, a desire of wandering came upon me. I remember that the sun had set on the fifth day after my wreck, when, without purpose or aim, I quitted the town of Ravenna. I must have been very ill. Had I been possessed by more or less delirium, that night had surely been my last; for as I continued to walk on the banks of the Mantone, whose upward course I followed, I looked wistfully in the stream, acknowledging that its pellucid waves could medicine my woes for ever, and was unable to account to myself for my tardiness in seeking shelter, from the poisoned arrows of thought that were piercing me through and through. I walked a considerable part of the night, and excessive weariness at length conquered my repugnance to the availing myself of the deserted habitations of my species. The waning moon, which had just risen, shewed me a cottage, whose neat entrance and trim garden reminded me of my own England. I lifted up the latch of the door, and entered. A kitchen first presented itself, where, guided by the moonbeams, I found materials for striking a light. Within this was a bedroom. The couch was furnished with sheets of snowy whiteness; the wood piled on the hearth, and an array as for a meal, might almost have deceived me into the dear belief that I had here found what I had so long sought—one survivor, a companion for my loneliness, a solace to my despair. I steeled myself against the delusion. The room itself was vacant: it was only prudent, I repeated to myself, to examine the rest of the house. I fancied that I was proof against this expectation; yet my heart beat audibly as I laid my hand on the lock of each door; and it sunk again when I perceived in each the same vacancy. Dark and silent they were as vaults; so I returned to the first chamber, wondering what sightless host had spread the materials for my repast and my repose. I drew a chair to the table, and examined what the viands were of which I was to partake. In truth it was a death feast! the bread was blue and mouldy; the cheese lay a heap of dust. I did not dare to examine the other dishes; a troop of ants passed in a double line across the tablecloth; every utensil was covered with dust, with cobwebs, and myriads of dead flies: these were objects each and all betokening the fallaciousness of my expectations. Tears rushed into my eyes. Surely this was a wanton display of the power of the destroyer. What had I done, that each sensitive nerve was thus to be anatomised? Yet, why complain more now than ever? This vacant cottage revealed no new sorrow. The world was empty—mankind was dead—I knew it well—why quarrel, therefore, with an acknowledged and stale truth?—yet as I said, I had hoped in the very heart of despair; so that every new impression of the hard-cut reality on my soul, brought with it a fresh pang, telling me the yet unstudied lesson, that neither change of time nor place could bring alleviation to my misery: but that as I now was I must continue, day after day, month after month, year after year, while I lived."

The work closes shortly after this, leaving the unhappy subject of it to wander over the face of his earth, in a perpetual search after that companionship which he knows can never more be found.

When we repeat that these volumes are the production of a female pen, and that we have not ceased to consider Mrs. Shelley as a woman and a widow, we shall have given the clue to our abstinence from remarks upon them. That we must deem the tale altogether to be an instance of the strange misapplication of considerable talent, is most true. After the first volume, it is a sickening repetition of horrors, and a struggle after the display of morbid feelings which could not exist under the circumstances, nor even in the world as it now exists, with good and evil, joys and woes, mingled together. To hear a *last man* talking of having his "sensitive nerves anatomised" by any thing, is sheer nonsense: by the time a man had outlived his kind, Mrs. S. might be assured that the nervous system too was pretty nearly abolished. There is no keeping in any of the parts. In spite of the perfection of ballooning, people ride, and drive, and sail, as in the olden days, when aerial travelling was not so agreeable, when the remnant few of the world are all equal, of course—still, the principal characters hire chaises, have attendants, escorts, postilions! Really these are sad doings. We confess that we cannot get so seriously through the world in its last convulsion as we could wish; but there may be readers who can enter into the spirit of the thing, and to them the perusal of Mrs. Shelley's book may afford gratification. We will add, that there are some strong imaginings in it; and not the least cruel of these flights appears to us to be, the author's making the last human being an unfortunate gentleman. Why not *the last Woman?* she would have known better how to paint her distress at having nobody left to talk to: we are sure the tale would have been more interesting.

A POET'S APOSTROPHE TO THE GOUT.

"'Tis strange, that thou should'st leave the downy bed,
The Turkey carpet and the soft settee;
Should'st leave the board with choicest dainties spread,
To fix thy odious residence with me.
'Tis strange! that thou, attach'd to plenteous ease,
Should'st leave those dwellings for a roof like mine
Where plainest meals keen appetites appease,
And where thou wilt not find one drop of wine.
'Tis passing strange! yet, should'st thou persevere,
And fill these bones with agonizing pangs,
Firm as a rock thy tortures I will bear,
And teach the affluent how to bear thy fangs.
Yes! should'st thou visit me, capricious gout!
Hard fare shall be thy lot—by Jove! *I'll starve thee out.*

British Press.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

AN EPIGRAM.

"WELL, well!" said Chloe, to her spouse,
"All hope, I see, is o'er;
"Drink as you will—drink on—carouse,
"I'll never chide thee more."

"Oh, Chloe! why a vow so bold?
"Your rashness makes me shrink!
"For, if *you* cease to rant and scold,
"I swear *I* cannot drink!"

Literary Chronicle.